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Bellefonte Republican.

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Republican National Ticket.

FOR PRESIDENT,
BENJIMAN HARRISON,
OF INDIANA,

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
WHITELAW REID,
OF NEW YORK.

REPUBLICAN PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

Benjamin F. Jones,	James Muir,
William Wood,	John H. Sheibley,
W. Henry Sayen,	Coe Durland,
J. Francis Dunlap,	Pierre A. Stebbins,
John L. Lawson,	Lloyd T. Rohrbach,
John Mundell,	S. S. Schoch,
John Hunter,	J. Schall Wilhelm,
Alexander Crow, Jr.,	Louis J. McGregor,
Charles B. Siner,	James B. Laux,
Maxwell Clower,	Robert Pitcairn,
William H. Grundy,	James H. Lindsay,
Traill Green,	Thomas L. Lincoln,
James K. Mosser,	Sylvester D. Bell,
J. M. W. Geist,	Matthew H. Taylor,
Henry A. Knapp,	Charles F. Barclay,
William J. Harvey,	Jesse E. Dale.

Republican State Ticket

JUSTICE OF THE SUPREME COURT,
JOHN DEAN. (of Blair.)

CONGRESSMEN-AT-LARGE,
ALEXANDER McDOWELL,
of Mercer,
WILLIAM LILLY, (of Carbon.)

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

For Associate Judge,
SAMUEL T. GRAY, of Patton.

For Assembly,
JOHN HAMILTON, of College,
A. A. DALE, of Bellefonte.

For Prothonotary,
JOHN C. MILLER, of Bellefonte.

For District Attorney,
G. W. ZIEGLER, of Philipsburg.

For County Surveyor,
JESSE CLEAVER, of Unionville.

CLEVELAND won't be in it.

SENATOR QUAY went to New York a few days ago and will assist Chairman Carter for the next few weeks in again electing President Harrison.

GEN. SICKLES on the stump for Harrison will be an object lesson to the old soldiers and an evidence to the Democracy of the defeat that awaits it.

THE Democratic campaign of education progresses in the South to the music of the shotgun. It educates the negro to stay away from the polls.

Mr. George Ticknor Curtis has been less distinguished as an authority on constitutional law than he has as a Democrat for many years past. But the tariff plank of the Chicago platform is too much for him, and he announces his determination not to vote for Cleveland.

Cleveland is appealing to his anti-Snapper friends to do what the Democratic Congress has done with its first session—wait until after election. After he is once elected his friends can set about organizing an anti-Democratic establishment as soon as they please.

The Republican party believes in a free ballot a fair count a free press free speech and free men. There is as much satisfaction for when these things are in the way of accomplishment by Democrats (as is now the case in Alabama) as when it is Republicans who are accomplishing it.

It must be a tremendous strain on the determination of a Tammany man to support Cleveland, when he stops to think that by electing Cleveland he will build up a powerful anti-Snapper organization whose principle aim it will be to exterminate the regular Democratic organizations.

Some Democrat started a report the other day that Secretary Elkins had died suddenly in West Virginia. From the manner in which the Secretary is pushing Democrats in West Virginia from their strongholds, there are doubtless many of them who wish he were dead; but he is not.

A document unequaled for humor, and also for a certain pathos, could be made by a parallel between Bourke Cockran's great speech at Chicago, telling why Cleveland should not be nominated, and could not be elected, and his poor speech at Albany, trying to tell why Cleveland should be elected.

The effort to dragoon the German vote into support of Cleveland by the force of prominent names, machine organization and bossism, is meeting with discouraging obstacles. German voters have very clear convictions on public questions and men, and they do not relish attempted direction as to how they shall vote.

TIN PLATE MANUFACTURED IN THIS COUNTRY.

The most conspicuous idiot of the day is the man who declares it to be impossible to manufacture tin plate in this country. And coupled with him is the man who rants about the millions of dollars in taxes wrung from the pockets of the workingman because of the tariff on tin plate. General HASTINGS, when he was local editor of the REPUBLICAN often told a story which he report in his campaign speeches it runs something like this: He defended a petty case and in his speech before the Squire said: "Why, under the testimony you cannot hold this man for trial. You cannot send him to jail." "I can't can't I?" replied the Justice. You just stand there a moment and see me do it." That is the attitude of the man who declares that tin plate can not be made. It is being made right under his nose. The official reports to the government show this. Factories have been established in various States, and are doing a prosperous trade. But the tin plate liar continues to reject the evidence of his own eyes, and it is useless to waste time upon such a man.

Colonel MCCLURE sought to make a point at the expense of tin plate in his recent address, which was filled so full of blunders that the average school boy has not yet ceased to guy him. He declared that the factory at Norristown was run by foreign capital, by imported labor, and that the tin plate was manufactured from imported materials. The tin ore mines have not yet been developed sufficiently to supply the full demand for raw material, and as a consequence considerable ore is being imported from Australia and from India. No one denies that. The facts about the Norristown plant may be as MCCLURE says, or they may not be. THE REPUBLICAN does not know, neither does it care. But the all-important fact remains that tin-plate is being manufactured at Norristown, and if it is manufactured from imported ore that is no more than tin-plate mills of Wales have been in the habit of doing. And yet no one pretends to say that the Welsh tin is not Welsh simply because some of the ore used may have come from Australia. The mills are there, or have been; the workmen are there and have been paid with English money. Their wages have been kept at home, and American purchasers have been obliged to send their money to Wales every time they wanted tin plate. Does locality alter the facts? Suppose some ore is brought to this country, what of it? Are not the mills here? Are not the laborers here? Are not the wages paid here, and is not the money kept at home and in circulation instead of sending it to Wales? Who cares where the capital comes from? Who cares to know anything beyond the fact that a new industry has been started as the result of the MCKINLEY bill; that men are employed and that the money paid in wages remains here instead of going out of the country?

The *Midland Free Press* is the name of a well-known paper of free trade proclivities published in Leicester, England. On the 10th of September it contained the following paragraph in its news column:

Large numbers of iron workers and tinplate men left South Wales on Wednesday for America, where extensive tin-plate works are now being erected by Welsh manfacturers in consequence of the operations of the MCKINLEY Tariff bill. Upwards of sixty of the mills in South Wales are already stopped, and notices are posted at other works terminating contracts at the end of the present month.

Sixty mills stopped in Wales and more to follow! Is not that an impressive object lesson? A great industry that has many years been a source of great profit to Wales transferred to the United States. What do these free traders mean by declaring day in and day out that tin cannot be manufactured in this country? Are they not willing to restore all this great trade to Wales? Is it possible that they cannot understand the benefits arising from these new factories? The thousands of dollars that have annually gone to Wales will be kept in America. The cost of making the plates will go into the pockets of workmen engaged in a responsible enterprise. Their wages will in turn go out to the shop keeper and the farmer. Would they prevent all this? Would they shut up the new mills, turn back the laborers, say to the tin trade, "Hereafter you must buy your tin in Wales and send your money abroad?" Is that what they mean? Instead of glorying in the fact that hundreds of thousands of dollars heretofore sent abroad are to be kept right here, they continue to oppose the new industry, cry down all efforts to enlarge the already extensive plants and follow the inevitable policy that free trade teaches—close the factories and turn the laborers loose to starve.

But the anti-tin plate idiot is not alone. Supporting him is that other idiot who takes the MCKINLEY bill, figures up the duties placed upon the imported articles and gravely informs the people that they are being robbed in direct taxes to the extent of millions every year. There is just one way to test the truth of this idiotic declaration. Go to the shopkeepers and find out. There is no free trader who cannot buy all the tinware just as cheaply as he ever could. He pays no more for his tin cup and pans than before the MCKINLEY bill went into operation. He can stock his kitchen not only with a article, but at less cost than he could five years, even two years ago. There is the test. If the tariff on tin is a tax not one purchaser in the United States has found it out. Then why all this rank nonsense about the impossibility of manufacturing tin and the terrible taxes that no one has discovered except in theory? And as for tin plate not being American because some of the ore is imported it might just as well be said that the DOBSONS do not make American carpets because they import some of their raw wool, or that the steel plates made for the great American cruisers are not American because foreign ore is to be found in their composition.

It is about time that the unpatriotic free trader ceased his attacks upon American industries and roofed his barn with tin made in American mills and paid for with American money, which remains in circulation in the land where it was coined.

As for Colonel MCCLURE, it is only necessary to quote against him one of his own stories: "Don't shoot the professor; he is doing the best he can." And the free trader is having a particularly hard time of it when he attempts to convince people that their eyes deceive them.

A SOUTHERN FORCE BILL.

A convention of eight hundred white Democrats in Alabama has declared that it will force a free election and a fair count in that State at the November election at all hazards. This is a new development in the politics of that region, and a startling one to the Democracy. So long as black votes and the Republican party were to be kept in subjection by unfair elections, all Democrats seemed to be united. But when Col. Kolb and his friends were defrauded of their victory the case came home to them in a new light. A convention for conference developed the exact facts for all the counties. It was the old story of force at the polls, and the stealing or destruction of ballot-boxes afterward. The only difference was that this time white Democrats, who had presumed to act independently, suffered at the hands of the regulars. The conference roused the assembly to fury. As one after another of the delegates rose and related the outrages at the polls there was universal denunciation of the frauds perpetrated, and a pledge given, each to the other, that nothing of the kind would be tolerated at the coming election, if there had to be fighting to maintain their rights and the purity of the ballot. The great audience went so far as to furiously cheer the suggestion that their course might deprive the regular Democracy of the electoral vote of Alabama. As these men nominated no electoral ticket, and adopted as their platform, "Anything to beat the regular Democracy," the situation in that State seems to be something much more than equally for the Cleveland men.

WIDESPREAD PROSPERITY.

In 1891, during the nine months ending October 1 of that year, the number of business failures in the United States was 8,806, with total liabilities of $138,871,000.

In 1892, during the corresponding period, under Republican reciprocity and protection, the business failures in this countty numbered 7,378, with total liabilities of $76,871,000.

This decrease of $61,900,000, or 45 per cent., is due to the country's prosperity under Republican reciprocity and protection.

In his placation speech in Brooklyn, Senator Hill inserted the following sunny and cordial allusion to the nearest friends of Grover Cleveland, those to whom he owes his nomination at Chicago:

"There is no place in honorable America politics for the political guerrillas who do not attach themselves to either of the great political armies, but who, while swearing allegiance to neither, criticise them both, and fight first upon one side and then upon the other."

The Republicans of Wisconsin have overthrown one gerrymander of that State, which had resulted in the election of William F. Vilas to the United States Senate, and are now making a gallant onslaught in the Supreme Court upon a second, which was enacted by the same Democratic Legislature that enacted the first.

JOHN HENRY OF PENNVILLE, CLEARFIELD COUNTY?

HOPES TO LIVE ONE HUNDRED YEARS.

Under the shadow of the Grampian Hills, at the present terminus of the Tyrone and Clearfield railroad lies the quiet little borough of Pennville. It was named of course, after one of the old colonial governors by the Quaker settlers in this part of the country. Pioneers and adventurers found their way hither before the close of the last century. In those days the country was covered with a dense growth of pine and hemlock timber. The river at that time afforded the easiest and quickest means of transportation and scores of the hardy Scotch-Irish pioneers fo und their way from the West Branch Valley on flat boats which they poled up the stream by sheer muscular force.

Many of the descendents of these early settlers are found here to-day and they relate marvelous and thrilling stories of the trials and sufferings endured by their ancestors in their heroic efforts to found homes in the wilderness. But there is one yet lingering on the shores of time whose age is co-eval with the beginning of the Nineteenth century. His name is John Henry, and he lives in this village. He is one of the best preserved men for his age of the many thousands I have met in my travels in the United States. He might be termed a remarkable man, though no extraordinary incidents occurred in his long career.

Meeting him to-day in his pleasant home on the main street of the village, I listened with rapt attention to the story of his life. "Yes," he remarked, "I have lived a long time; I will be ninety-two on the 3d of October. I was born in Barree township, Huntingdon county October 3, 1800!" Think of it;

"My father," he continued, "was born in Chester county, not far from Coatesville, on the Brandewine, in 1765. His name was James. My mother's name was Lydia Brooks. Soon after my parents were married they moved to Huntingdon county. In 1801 they moved to the Bald Eagle, Centre county, and settled on what is now known as the Alexander farm, four or five miles above Milesburg."

"No, my father was not old enough to take part in the Revolutionary war, but he had a vivid recollection of the battle of the Brandywine and the stirring times when Washington fell back before the advancing British army."

On being asked whom he married, he replied: "My wife's name was Elizabeth Bailey. Her father, Caleb Bailey, lived on the Loyalsock. She was born in 1802 and died in 1841. We were married in 1822. We had six sons and three daughters. Four of my sons—Caleb, John, Joseph and James—served in the Bucktail regiment. James was killed at the second Bull Run. John was wounded twice. The others passed through the war without a scratch. John and Joseph are the only ones now living.

"I came here in 1819 to assist William Bell to build the Erie turnpike and have remained here to the present time. I I knew Dr. Samuel Coleman who died that year. He was a strange man and wanted to be buried in an unmarked grave in a certain field, but they buried him on the hill near the edge of his orchard. I had his lancet for many years and often used to bleed persons with it. I finally gave it to Dr. Currier and he prizes it highly as a relic."

Did any of your relatives live to a great age? "My sister Besnath, who married William Lucas, died at Unionville, Centre county, in 1887, aged 92. Another sister, Margaret, who was the second wife of Andrew Moore, died in Pennville in 1890, aged nearly 99. I am the only one left of my father's family."

"Yes, I used to hunt. Game was plenty in the early days. One season I shot thirty-seven deer. I never killed but one elk. Never hunted much for bear, but one day I remember killing four bear, and it was not considered a good day for bear either."

On being asked regarding his early pursuits he replied that he had followed hard work all his life. "I used to run arks down the river. Then came the rafting business, and I can proudly say that I never lost, struck or stove a raft. I followed the river for fifty years. We run our rafts to Marietta and Columbia, and then walked back by the roads and nearest paths over the mountains."

Were you a good worker? "Few could beat me in those days. I could run like a deer. In 1823 I walked from here to Bellefonte, sixty miles in one day I traveled at a pretty lively gait, but I made it easily. My route was through Philipsburg."

Mr. Henry stands nearly six feet in height, is of spare build and remarkably active for his years. He thinks nothing of walking six or eight miles about the country over the ordinary roads. He has generally enjoyed good health. The only illness he ever had was an attack of typhoid fever and inflammation of the lungs. He has used tobacco all his life, and occasionally took a drink of whisky, but never used it to excess.

As a specimen of well preserved manhood John Henry is certainly one of the phenomenal men of the day. He converses intelligently on the topics of the times.

His memory runs back clearly for eighty years. His only drawback is a slight deafness, which, he says, "bothers him a little in conversation." He dresses neatly wears a heavy watch chain and seal, and carries a gold headed cane. It is his delight to have strangers call on him and he freely offers to escort them about the village and explain the condition of the country long before the present generation was born. He lives comfortably with a family in his own house on the main street. On taking leave of the veteran he shook me warmly by the hand and gave me a pressing invitation to call again gleefully exclaiming "wouldn't it be remarkable if I lived to be a hundred?"

Another old resident of this pleasant village is Samuel Coleman Hepburn, born June 13, 1817. His father, William Hepburn, was born in County Donegal, Ireland, about 1780. At the age of 21 he emigrated to America, arriving here between 1801 and 1802. The subsequent year he made his way up the river to Pike township, Clearfield county, and took up 400 acres of land, for which he received a patent in 1806. It laid in the heart of the wilderness, but he went to work with a sturdy hand and carved out a fine farm. He married Miss Mary McCracken, and they raised two sons and one daughter—John, Samuel C. and Catharine. The second son named after Dr. Samuel Coleman, who was the second resident physician of Williamsport, William Hepburn, who was a cousin of Judge William Hepburn, died in 1854. His children survive. Catharine, his only daughter, married James Thompson, of Curwensville. She is now a widow. One of her daughters is the wife of James Mahaffey, proprietor of the Hotel Windsor, Clearfield, whose ancestor belonged to the Mahaffey family of Lycoming Creek.

JOHN OF LANCASTER.

The prosecution or persecution of Commissioner Peck by the Mugwumps at Albany does not seem to lag at all by reason of the fact that his report is buttressed and corroborated by those of the Democratic officials in Massachusetts, Indiana, and elsewhere. Even if the Mugwumps should succeed in disposing of this very embarrassing document, they would still be confronted with the concurrent testimony of all other authorities that times are more prosperous since the passage of the McKinley law than they were before.

The New York Recorder has procured and published the transcript of tables made by the clerks in Commissioner Pecks office, from the original blanks filled in by manufacturers and sent to him. These tables are elaborate and contain the detailed figures referring to the individual employers, which corroborate the summaries and aggregates already given out in the Commissioner's report. The transcripts are accompanied by affidavits from all those concerned in making them from the blanks, certifying to their accuracy.

How these utterances do grate on Democratic ears now:

"I am sure it will be folly to nominate Cleveland, for he cannot carry his own State."—Senator Voorhees, of Indiana, at the National Democratic Convention, 1892.]

"If Cleveland is nominated, Tennessee will be lost to the Democracy in November."—[Governor Buchanan, of Tennessee, at the National Democratic Convention, 1892.]

"Senator Calvin S. Brice was asked by a Cleveland man to-day if he had not better hurry up and get aboard the "band wagon." "Yes," replied the Ohio Senator, "I suppose I must get aboard the band wagon, but it will be a hearse just the same."—[From the New York *Sun* (Dem.) June 21, 1892.

Mr. Cleveland is destined to much trouble and perturbation of spirit for the rest of the campaign. He no sooner settles down after a trip to New York to placate the Hill Democrats than mutterings of disgust from the "Antisnappers" at the implied slight to them demand another visit to smooth the ruffled feelings of these dear and intimate friends. This, again, awakens the discontent and suspicion of the Hill Democrats, who want no consorting with Mugwumps, and it is all to do over again.

DAN SICKLE'S BLOW.

One of the most significant speeches at the Grand Army Reunion was made by that famous Democratic soldier, Gen. Sickles. Added to the significance of the words themselves was the further fact that they were vociferously applauded. He first praised President Harrison as a brave soldier whom he knew and honored, and as the applause over his earnest and graceful treatment of his subject subsided he added: "And he did not send a substitute to the war." At this the cheering grew mighty and continuous.

Just at the close of this assembly of his old Third Corps the General rose again and proceeded as follows:

"There was a point which I intended to make, but in the rambling nature of my remarks I neglected to do, which I will take this opportunity of stating. You have heard, no doubt, some cranks and some snarlers who complain about your little pensions. They say the amount is becoming immense, and talk about reducing it. I will prove to you, my boys, that you are entitled to every bit of it, and deserve more. It is yours by the law, and I would be willing to leave the case to any fair-minded jury.

"You are undoubtedly aware that marine law especially provides that should any one find a vessel in an imperiled or dangerous condition and bring her safely to port, thus saving the cargo and vessel, that the person or persons acting thus are entitled a salvage. This salvage amounts to a quarter, a half, or even a greater proportion of the entire value of the cargo and vessel.

"Now that is just the case with you, boys. Your little pensions is your salvage, and a mighty small one it is. You found the great Ship of State imperiled and on the brink of destruction. It was your heroism and bravery that saved it, and salvage is due you.

"Go back to your homes, and when your quibbling neighbor, who probably sent a substitute, talks to you about your pensions, remember what I have said to you. If you are sensible, you will not aid to place in the Executive Chair any one who opposes the payment of pensions to the soldiers who put down the rebellion."

In opposite to this position of Gen. Sickles comes the Durham (N. C.) Globe with this platform:

"The pension fraud is the greatest of the age—and Cleveland struck the beggars in the face. He should be given a chance to hit 'em again."

Secretary Elkins made the following broad and comprehensive statement of the issue between protection and free trade in his West Virginia speech:

"At the time when most of the civilized countries of the world are adopting protection, and when Bismarck, speaking for Germany, says, 'because it is my deliberate judgment that the prosperity of America is mainly due to its system of protective laws, I urge that Germany has now reached that point when it is necessary to imitate the tariff system of the United States, and when Lord Salisbury, in speaking in May last on the condition of England, declared under free trade that industry is paralysed and Misery stalks abroad, and said while free trade may be noble, it is not business, and in substance favored protection for England, Grover Cleveland and the Democratic party come forward in this campaign in the face of those facts and this testimony, and make war on protection, advocate free trade, and demand that raw materials should be free. The Democratic party has made the issue broadly and definitely. The Republican party meets it eagerly and is ready for the contest.

PROTECTION.

Formerly pearl buttons were made abroad, whole families working on them 12 and 14 hours a day for which $3.50 per week was fair remuneration. The industry in this country was confined to 20 factories.

That was before the McKinley Tariff act was passed. Now we have 200 factories in this country, and instead of 1,000 operatives, 8,000.

Commissioner Peck accurately formulated the Democratic opinion at large of the Mugwumps, as a whole when he remarked to the Mugwump, Ellery Anderson: "I was at least brought up not to snoop around into other people's business." Snooping around into other people's business is a peculiarly Mugwumpian failing.

—Last week Wednesday a scaffold broke on which men were working on the new Mechanical building for the State College and Mr. Strehle, of Williamsport, and Samuel Coble, of Pine Hall, fell to the ground a distance of forty feet. Mr. Coble had his leg broken; Mr. Strehle was cut about the head and thought to be hurt internally and is in a very dangerous condition. Both men were taken to their homes.

CORA, the OCTAROON

[Continued.]

The door—which was used all the night through for the entrance and egress of the gamblers who frequented the house—was only fastened by this spring, and therefore yielded to force more easily than an ordinary barrier.

Once in the street, Paul and his friends were safe.

The gamblers dared not pursue them another step, for to do so would have been to reveal the secret of the gaming-house, which, as the reader knows, held its ground in defiance of the laws of Louisiana.

Mad with baffled rage and fury, Augustus Horton returned to his own house to await the coming of the morrow which would perhaps dawn upon a deadly encounter between himself and Don Juan Moraquitos.

To his surprise, he received no tidings from the Spaniard, but a little after noon his mulatto valet handed him two letters.

One was in the handwriting of Camillia Moraquitos. It breathed the contempt which a noble mind feels for the cowardice of a dastard. It ran thus:—

"As the life of a beloved father is far too valuable to be risked in an encounter with a wretch so degraded as yourself, Don Juan will never be told the true story of the events of last night. Rest therefore in security beneath contempt, too low for revenge."

The second letter was from Paul Lisimon. It was briefer than that of Camillia.

"You shall yet answer to me for the outrage committed on one who is dearer to me than life. For to-day you triumph; but a day of reckoning will come ere long. I wait. "PAUL LISIMON."

CHAPTER XXIII.

THE FATAL DAY.

The bullet wound which had prostrated Gilbert Margrave in the forest at Iberville, was a very serious one.

For many days and nights he lay in one of the apartments, of the Pavilion, near Lake Pontchartrain, in a state which was not entirely without danger.

But he had the best medical attendance which New Orleans could afford, and the tenderest care which affection can secure for the object on which it lavishes its wealth.

Night and day Cora Leslie and the mulatto slave Toby watched beside the pillow of the wounded man.

It was they and they alone, who listened to the wandering accents of delirium; they who soothed and comforted in the hour of suffering; they who cheered and animated when danger was past, and the first faint glimpses of returning health re-illumined the cheek of the invalid.

Gerald Leslie was away from home. When the boat carrying Gilbert Margrave, Mortimer, and Toby reached the Pavilion, the planter had already departed for New York, leaving a few brief lines addressed to his daughter, telling her only that urgent business had called him from the South.

The father and daughter had therefore never met since that hour in which the Octoroon had accused Gerald Leslie of being the cause of her mother's death.

The two months for which the bill, for a hundred thousand dollars due to Silas Craig had been renewed, were rapidly gliding away, and every day made the position of Gerald Leslie more alarming.

Cora knew nothing of these pecuniary troubles. She thought that her father had deserted his home rather than endure her reproaches, and she bitterly upbraided herself for the cruel words she had spoken to one whose faults were rather those of circumstance, than inclination.

Gilbert Margrave recovered; but he still lingered beneath Gerald Leslie's roof; for the planter had written to him from New York, thanking him earnestly for his companionship of Cora, and imploring him to remain at Lake Pontchartrain until his return.

Gilbert waited, therefore, until the presence of Mr. Leslie might enable him to make the necessary arrangements for his marriage with the Octoroon.

He was well aware that he could not marry her in New Orleans; but he knew that in free England there is no barrier to separate an honorable man from the woman of his choice.

It was now upon the very eve of the date upon which the dreaded bill of exchange was to fall due, and at eleven o'clock upon the night preceding the fatal day, Gerald Leslie returned to the Pavilion upon the borders of Lake Pontchartrain.

Cora had retired to rest when her father arrived; but Gilbert Margrave was walking along upon the terrace, overlooking the lake upon which the moonbeams shed their soft luster.

He was, therefore, the first to welcome Mr. Leslie, and he was not long in perceiving that some heavy trouble was weighing upon the mind of Cora's father.

"You must be fatigued after your long journey, Mr. Leslie," said Gilbert. "I feel called upon to play the host beneath your own roof. Pray let us go in. Toby will prepare you some refreshments."

"No, no, Mr. Margrave," answered Gerald; "I want nothing. I am too much excited to require even repose. Let us remain here—here we can converse freely. Toby is a faithful fellow, but he knows too much already of my misfortunes. Where is Cora?"

"She has retired to rest."

"That is well. Poor girl! poor girl!" He sighed heavily, and relapsed into silence.

The two men walked side by side up and down the terrace for some minutes without uttering a word. Gilbert Margrave was the first to speak.

"Pardon me, Mr. Leslie," he said, "but I fear you have some cause for unhappiness. Remember how dear you and yours are to me, and do not scruple to confide in me, do not hesitate to command my services. They are yours to the death."

"My noble boy, you have already proved that," exclaimed Gerald Leslie. "Gilbert Margrave, I am a ruined man. My journey to New York has been a useless one. I went to endeavor to raise a sum of money which would free me from my embarrassment, but I found trade in a state of convulsion from the threatened war between the North and South, and my mission failed. I have now but one hope. The house of Richardson, of Broadway, have promised, if possible, to advance the sum I require. The money is to arrive by the next steamer. But even this is a forlorn hope, for, when I left New York, dark rumors were afloat of the approaching bankruptcy of that very firm. If this should happen, I am utterly lost. I shall remain to the very last to struggle against evil fortune, but I must remain alone. Tell me then, Mr. Margrave, do you still persist in your proposal for my daughter's hand?"

"Can you doubt it?"

"With a perfect knowledge of her story—remembering that she is the offspring of a slave—that she is an Octoroon!"

"I remember nothing but that I love her, and would have her no other than she is."

"I was not mistaken in you. Gilbert Margrave," replied Mr. Leslie, with suppressed emotion, "you are a man of honor, and it is to that honor I confide. You must fly from New Orleans with Cora. We must not expose her to the violence of a populace, furious against her because of her fatal birth—because she is a slave. That word does not cause you the horror it inspires in me, yet you are no doubt aware that the condition of the child is the same as that of the mother."

"But why not affranchise her?"

"Affranchise her!" exclaimed Gerald Leslie. "Would the law permit me? No I cannot purchase her freedom until she attains her thirtieth year, unless indeed I could have my motives approved by the magistrate of the parish and three fourths of a jury. And do you think those motives would be approved at such a time as this, when the public mind is infuriated against all those who would weaken the bonds of slavery? You shudder to behold the love of a father powerless against the laws of this land. It is terrible, is it not?"

"It is infamous," exclaimed Gilbert, "but what is there to be done?"

"You must leave Louisiana. Your marriage can only take place in a free State, for here you cannot make Cora your wife without swearing that you have negro blood in your veins. See the British Cousul, obtain from him the means of leaving in safety, and implore him to grant Cora a shelter at his house until you're ready to leave New Orleans. You can conduct her thither at daybreak to-morrow. Closely veiled, she will at that early hour escape observation. To you I confide the task of preparing her for this step. You will have little difficulty in persuading her, for she loves you, and she will leave Louisiana without one pang of regret."

"Nay, Mr. Leslie," said the young man; 'you wrong her, believe me—"

Gerald Leslie checked him by a rapid gesture.

"For pity's sake not a word," he murmured. "At some future day, when the bitterness of all this suffering has become a memory of the past; when she is happy, and—has well nigh forgotten me—then recall to her the name of her father; tell her—tell her that I loved her. It will be better for both that we should be spared the pang of parting; so I will see her no more, though it is my very life which I lose in losing her. You will write to me, Gilbert?"

"Yes, yes, dear sir," exclaimed the Englishman, clasping his hand.

"Farewell, then; farewell, Gilbert, my son. You will be kind to her for my sake; you will love her dearly, will you not? Farewell."

He wrung the hand which had clasped his, and then breaking from Gilbert Margrave, rushed into the house.

The young engineer slowly followed him, and retiring to his own room, made preparations for the journey.

It was already long past midnight, and Gilbert was too much agitated to require rest.

At early dawn his arrangements were complete, and summoning Toby, he gave the faithful mulatto a message to carry to Cora's apartments.

This message was an earnest request that the young girl would meet him in the gardens below without delay.

He had not long to wait; he descended to the terrace, and in less than ten minutes he was joined by the Octoroon, who looked pale and anxious in the morning light.

She scarcely paused for their customary greeting.

"My father arrived last night, Gilbert," she said, "and you and he were together for some time, were you not?"

"We were, Cora."

"Tell me, tell me then, what passed between you?"

"He communicated sad news to me, Cora! A thousand dangers threaten us. He trembles for you, and he commands our immediate departure from Louisiana. It is for that purpose that I summoned you so early. We are to start this very morning."

"Leave Louisiana, and without him?"

"Yes, without him. He is determined to stay until the last, to fight against ruin; but he will not have you share his danger. The carriage will be ready in a few moments, all arrangements are made. I am to take you from here to the house of the British Consul, and thence, please Heaven, to a free State, where I am to make you my wife."

"But why does my father dismiss me thus—without one word of affection or farewell?"

"Nay, Cora," replied Gilbert Margrave, "do not accuse him. His last words were words of love, broken by sobs of anguish."

"And you told him that I should consent to this parting?"

"I did, Cora!"

"Oh, Gilbert, could you think me so base? Was it not to share my father's sufferings that I came from England to Louisiana? and can he think that I should be so pitiful a coward as to forsake him in his hour of peril? No, no; while he remains his daughter will stay by his side; when he flies she will accompany him."

"Cora, Cora—angelic girl! Let it be as you will. I will obey you!" exclaimed the engineer.

"Tell me, Gilbert, why you were to go to your consul?"

"To smooth the way of our departure, and to confide you to his hospitality."

"Go, then," said Cora; "go, but without me. Engage our berths in an English vessel. We will leave Louisiana, but we will leave with my father. This evening you will let us know the result of your mission."

"But if in the meantime—"

"What can you fear? It is but for a few hours, and this evening we shall meet never to part again. See, here comes Toby to say that the carriage is ready. Farewell, Gilbert, till you return to tell us that all is happily arranged."

"The carriage is ready, massa," said Toby, approaching at the top of the terrace steps.

"Come, Gilbert; I will accompany you to the lower garden," said Cora.

They descended the steps side by side, and traversed the winding pathway, followed by Toby.

At the door of the carriage Gilbert Margrave clasped the Octoroon in his arms and, pressing her to his heart, exclaimed with emotion, "Farewell, my beloved! Even this brief parting is pain and anguish to me. May Heaven bless and guard you!"

There had been a silent spectator of the interview between Gilbert Margrave and Cora.

Gerald Leslie had been standing behind the striped blinds in his apartment, which overlooked the terrace, watching the meeting of his daughter and her lover.

He saw them descend the terrace steps, and he thought that Cora had readily consented to depart.

He heard the carriage wheels roll away upon the smooth gravel road, and the bitterness of his feelings utterly overcame him. "She is gone! he exclaimed; "gone, without casting one regretful look upon the home she is leaving. She is glad to fly with this man; she loves him; she is his! Ungrateful girl! But what then, was it not my wish? She is saved at last. Thank Heaven for that! She is saved and I am alone! I shall never see my child again."

Overpowered by his grief he sunk into a chair, while his head fell forward on his clasped hands.

He had remained thus for some moments, when the door behind him gently opened, and a soft footstep stole toward him.

He raised his head, and beheld his daughter kneeling at his feet.

She twined her arms about his neck, and he clasped her to his heart with passionate emotion.

"Cora," he exclaimed; "Cora it is you?"

"Dearest father, how could you think that your daughter would consent to depart without you!"

"Alas, alas, my unhappy child!" murmured Gerald.

"But, my father, why this terror, this agitation? What is it you fear?"

"Nothing, nothing, Cora. Shall not I be here to guard and save you? My Cora, my darling, you love me then, you forgive me?"

"Forgive you? My father, it is I who would ask forgiveness."

Once more the planter strained her to his heart.

"This moment repays me for all I have suffered," he exclaimed, "Oh, Heaven, I am too happy!" Then rising, with a gesture of terror, he cried, "Happy, did I say? Happy, when—hark!"

He paused, clasping Cora in his arms, and listening intently.

The voices of several men were to be heard in the vestibule below, and at the same time hurried footsteps sounded on the stairs. Toby rushed breathless into the room.

"Oh, massa, massa, the dreadful day has come at last! Mr. Craig is below with the sheriffs; he has come to take possession of the estate—of all!"

"Already?" exclaimed Gerald Leslie; "then we are lost."

The agitation of the morning had been too much for the Octoroon; this last shock completely prostrated her, and she sunk, fainting, into her father's arms.

"My daughter!" cried Gerald: "my child—Toby, the child you nursed—is there no escape, no way to save her?"

The mulatto wrung his hands in silent anguish; then, with a gleam of hope illumining his dusky face, he exclaimed,—

"Stay, massa; the garden below this communicates with the plantation; if we could reach that they could never find us. They are all below in the vestibule—wait, wait!"

He rushed from the room, leaving Gerald Leslie in utter bewilderment as to what he was about to do; but in three minutes he appeared at the open window of the apartment, standing at the top of a ladder.

"See massa," he cried, "we will save her yet. Give her into Toby's arms, and he will save her, though his own life pays the price of her liberty."

It was too late. As the faithful mulatto stretched forth his arms to receive the prostrate form of the unconscious girl, a harsh voice in the garden below exclaimed—

"What are you up to, there, nigger? I see you. If you don't come down quicker than a streak greased of lightning, I guess you'll get a bit of lead in your precious carcass that'll bring you down a sight faster than you went up. Come down, you old cuss, will you?"

The speaker was one of the men employed by the sheriff, who had crept round from the vestibule to the gardens to see if there were any doors or windows by which some of the live stock might escape.

The "LIVE STOCK" is the name given to the slaves upon a plantation.

Human beings, with hearts capable of grief and affection, fidelity and love—but in the eyes of the auctioneer, mere cattle to be knocked down by his hammer to the highest bidder.

Amongst the *live stock* was counted Cora, the Octoroon, the lovely and accomplished daughter of Gerald Leslie, the destined bride of Gilbert Margrave.

CHAPTER XXIV.

THE SEPARATION.

All hope of escape was over. The mulatto slowly descended the ladder, muttering to the man below that he had only been making some alterations in the window shutters.

Cora Leslie re-opened her eyes to behold her father bending over her, his face almost ghastly with agitation.

The Octoroon was terrified by that pale and horror-stricken countenance. "Is it all a dream?" she murmured, passing her hand across her forehead; "speak, dearest father, what has happened?"

"I am ruined, Cora," answered Gerald Leslie, in a hoarse whisper. "But come the worst, we love each other. There is no dark cloud between us now. We may be penniless, but at least we are united."

The reader must understand that, as yet, the Octoroon was unaware of all the miseries of her position. Educated in England—reared upon a free soil, where slavery is unknown, she never dreamt that she would be sold because of her father's insolvency. She had neither seen nor heard of a slave sale. How was she to imagine that she, delicately nurtured, tenderly beloved, was to be sold with all the other goods and chattels upon the estate?

"Come the worst, dearest father," she repeated, "we will never part again."

Gerald Lislie was silent.

He had no power to speak. Taking his daughter by the hand, he led her down-stairs into the largest apartment in the Pavilion, where Silas Craig, with the sheriff and his assistants, were assembled.

The hardest heart might have been melted as the father and daughter entered the room. Cora, pale and trembling, yet lovely in her pallor, robed in white, and graceful as those lilies which seemed the best emblems of her delicate beauty.

Gerald Leslie, proud, calm, and erect, although despair was stamped on every feature of his face.

But the brutal nature of Silas Craig was incapable of pity; he felt only a fiendish joy in the humiliation of one who had always despised him.

"I expected to see you, Mr. Craig," said Gerald, addressing the lawyer, with icy contempt, "but I thought you would come alone. May I ask why you are accompanied by these people?"

"Merely a matter of precaution," answered Silas; "I have no doubt these gentlemen will find their presence useless; for of course you are prepared to meet your engagements. You have not forgotten that this is the day that your acceptance for a hundred thousand dollars falls due. Mr. Horton has given me full power to act in his name as well as in my own. Have you the money ready, my dear Mr. Leslie."

Gerald Leslie felt the sting of the mocking sneer with which these words were accompanied.

"I am not yet prepared with the money," he answered; "but I have every reason to hope that the New York steamer will bring the required sum before night."

"It is from the house of Richardson you expect the money, I believe," said Silas Craig.

"It is."

"In that case I am sorry to inform you that a telegram has just reached New Orleans announcing the failure of that house."

Gerald Leslie clasped his hands in silence.

"Was that your only resource, Mr. Leslie?" asked Craig.

Still the planter made no reply.

"You see, then," continued the lawyer, "that the presence of these gentlemen is not altogether useless. You can proceed at once to business," he added, turning to the men.

Dora Leslie wondered at the silent despair of her father.

"Why bow your head, dearest father?" she said, "if your ruin leaves no stain upon your honor. We do not fear poverty. Let us go!"

Craig looked at the Octoroon with a sardonic smile.

"I could have wished that your father had explained to you why you cannot follow him from this place, Miss Leslie," he said; "it will be a painful disclosure for me to make."

"What, sir?" exclaimed Cora, looking alternately from the lawyer to her father.

Gerald Leslie clasped her in his arms.

"My daughter was born in England, Mr. Craig," he said. "She has nothing to do with this business!"

"Your memory fails you this morning, Mr. Leslie," answered Silas; "your daughter was born on this plantation, and is the child of a certain Quadroon slave, called Francillia. The proofs are in my possession."

"What of that?" asked Cora; "what matters whether I was born in England or Louisiana?"

The lawyer took a memorandum-book from his pocket.

"Since your father will not enlighten you, Miss Leslie," he said; "the law must answer your question." He opened the book and read aloud from one of its pages:

"'The children of a slave belong to the owner of the mother.' In other words," added the lawyer, as he replaced the book in his pocket, "Mr. Leslie is your master as well as your father; you are, therefore, his property, or that of his creditors."

"Father!" cried Cora, wildly; "do you hear what this man says? You are silent! Oh, Heaven it is then true!"

For a moment her anguish overcame her; then, turning to Craig, she said.

"What, then, would you do with me, sir?"

"Alas, my poor child," answered Silas, with affected compassion, "you will be sold with the others."

With a shriek of horror the Octoroon buried her face upon her father's breast.

"Sold!" she exclaimed, in a stifled voice; "sold!"

The mulatto Toby stood by, contemplating the scene with mute despair.

"Mr. Craig," said Gerald Leslie, "will not all that I possess suffice to pay the debt I owe? Why this useless cruelty? Do you fear that the produce of the sale will not be enough to repay you? If it should be so, I swear to you that I will employ the last hour of my life to endeavor to liquidate your claim. If, then, there yet remains one sentiment of pity in your heart, do not rob me of my child?"

"If I were disposed to grant your prayer, Mr. Leslie," answered Silas, "the law is inexorable. All must be sold."

"No, no; who could question your right to do as you please in the matter?"

"You forget," answered the lawyer; "you forget the fifty thousand dollars due to Augustus Horton; I am here to represent his interests as well as my own."

"Augustus Horton," cried Cora; "you hear, father, you hear. It is to deliver me to him that they would separate me from you."

"Reassure yourself, Miss Leslie," said Silas Craig; "the law requires that the slave upon a property shall be sold by public auction. That auction will take place at noon to-morrow. Mr. Leslie has only to purchase you—if he can command the means."

But Cora heard him not.

The name of Augustus Horton awakened all her terror of the persecution of a base and heartless profligate.

She imagined herself already in his power—his slave—his to treat as his vile passion prompted.

Wild with terror, she clung convulsively to her father.

"No, no," she cried; "do not abandon me. I shall die; I shall go mad. Do you forget that that man is the murderer of my mother?"

"Silence, silence!" whispered Gerald; "unhappy girl, do not infuriate him."

"I hope, Mr. Leslie," said Craig, as Cora still clung to her father, "that you will not oblige us to have recourse to violence."

"Kill me, kill me, sooner than abandon me to that man," cried Cora.

The mulatto drew a knife from his pocket and handed it to the agonized father.

"Kill her, master," he whispered; "better that than she should meet the fate of her mother."

Gerald Leslie pushed the slave from him with a gesture of horror.

"No, no!" he exclaimed; "all hope is not yet lost! Between this and to-morrow surely something can be done. I will see Gilbert. We will save you. Cora, my beloved; we will save you."

Two of the men approached the father and daughter to take the Octoroon from Gerald's arms.

But Cora only clung to him more convulsively.

"Father, father!" she shrieked.

At a gesture from Craig they seized her in their arms and dragged her away.

Happily for the wretched girl, consciousness once more deserted her, and she sunk fainting in the arms of the brutal wretches whose business it was to secure her.

Silas Craig looked at this heart-rending scene with an evil light shining in his red, rat-like eyes.

"For many years and years, Mr. Gerald Leslie," he said, "you and the like of you have carried it with a high hand over me. But my turn has come at last, I guess. You look rather small to-day. It's a hard thing for a man to be so poor as to have to sell his favorite daughter."

"Wretch!" cried the agonized father; "this is your hour of triumph; but remember that Heaven suffers such as you to prosper for a while that it may the better confound them in the end. A being capable of infamy such as this must also be capable of crime. Guilty deeds long forgotten are sometimes strangely brought to light, and it may be your turn to grovel in the dust and ask for mercy of me."

In spite of his hardihood in crime the color forsook Silas Craig's face, and left it of a dusky white. The random shot had struck him too forcibly. The man of guilt had trembled.

CHAPTER XXV.

THE STORY OF PAULINE CORSI.

All things went on at the Villa Moraquitos as calmly as if nothing out of the ordinary course had happened. Camillia and her father met constantly and the Spaniard still displayed his absorbing love for his daughter; but, a few days after the scene in the gambling-house, he announced to her his intention of making Pauline Corsi his wife.

The young girl's surprise at this announcement knew no bounds. Nothing could have been more remote from her thoughts than the possibility of her father's marrying a second time.

She knew of his devotion to her mother—knew the anguish that had been caused to him by Olympia's early death, and to hear that he was about to wed the young and frivolous Frenchwoman filled her with bewilderment.

This, then, was the fulfillment of the ambitious hopes to which Pauline Corsi had alluded.

Being utterly without avarice or mercenary feelings of any kind, the announcement of her father's marriage gave no pain to Camillia.

On the contrary, it pleased her to think that he should win a companion for his declining days, and her only prayer was that Pauline might prove worthy of his affection, and might learn to make him happy.

Her innocent mind could little dream of the terrible secret which was involved in the intended marriage.

Again, she remembered that no doubt her fortune would be much reduced by this unlooked-for event; there would be, therefore, less objection to her union with Paul.

This thought filled her with hope, and she seemed to recognize the hand of Providence in the turn which events were taking.

But we must retrace our steps, in order to throw a light upon the timely appearance of Paul Lisimon, Captain Prendergills, and the sailor Joe, in the secret gambling-house in Columbia Street.

It will be remembered that Camillia Moraquitos had recognized the copper-colored visage of the sailor in the pit of the crowded Opera-house.

The beautiful Spanish girl had also been recognized by honest-hearted Joe, whose breast was overflowing with gratitude for the noble handful of dollars which she had only that morning given him.

The Amazon was anchored in the harbor of New Orleans, and Joe had been commissioned by Paul Lisimon to deliver the letter to Camillia, and had at the same time received his Captain's permission to take a night's holiday on shore.

With his pockets full of money the sailor was determined to enjoy himself, and, attracted by the blaze of lights and brilliant crowd, he had strolled into the Opera-house.

Here, the entertainment being not very much to his liking, he amused himself by staring at the audience.

It was then that he perceived Camillia Moraquitos. From the moment of recognizing her he scarcely ever took his eyes from the box in which she was seated. Was she not the sweetheart of his Captain's particular friend, the new first mate of the Amazon, and was it not therefore his duty to look after her?

He saw Augustus Horton leaning over Camillia's chair, and immediately set him down as an admirer of the lady, and a rival of Paul Lisimon.

By and by he saw the planter leave the box to order the carriage at the close of the performance.

Determined to watch to the last, he quitted the pit at the same moment, and reached the portico before the theater in time to see Augustus and Camillia enter the carriage that was waiting for them.

He also heard the brief dialogue that passed between them at the door of the vehicle.

But the indignation of the honest sailor was unbounded when he saw Augustus take his seat in the carriage by the side of Camillia.

He thought that his Captain's new friend was betrayed, and immediately resolved to know the truth.

As the carriage drove off, he flung himself into the roadway, almost under the hoofs of the horses of other vehicles, in order to follow that which contained Camillia and the planter.

In this manner he pursued it until it turned out of the principal thoroughfare.

Then, favored by the obscurity of the street and the darkness of the night, he sprang forward, and, clambering like a monkey, contrived to seat

[Continued Next Week.]

FEMALE WEAKNESS,—SURE CURE.

To THE EDITOR:—Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the thousand and one ills which arise from deranged female organs. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy FREE to any lady if they will send their Express and P. O. address. Yours respectfully, DR. W. B. MARCHISI, 90 Genessee St., Utica, N. Y. 38 4t

PIGTAIL ETIQUETTE.

Those Who Wear Queues Must Understand It or They Will Offend.

In China the men take as much pr in their hair as women, and the "p tail" is a thing of no little moment. enters into matters of etiquette wh even the lowest coolie observes, a takes as much skill to manage a lady's train. It is not true that man would rather die than lose queue, though notwithstanding a po ular superstition to that effect, for the Buddhist priests shave their pol and baldness over the scalp is exce ingly common in both men and w men. An occasional careless old m is seen without a queue, according the Detroit *Free Press*, but usually there is any hair at all it is careful gathered into a braid, though t whole may not be any larger than shoestring, and the owner feels ha py.

In making the queue the whole he is shaved except a circular patch up the crown. The hair from this braided, and strands of silk are adde which end in a tassel reaching to t heels. In descending stairs it is pic ed up as a lady picks up her skirts, an in sitting down the "attache" places carefully at his side. In full mour ing the black strands are replaced h white ones, and in second mournin by light blue or green. It is an u pardonable breach of etiquette for a inferior to enter the presence of a su perior with his queue wound round h neck or head, as it is frequently di posed of during work, and the grea est insult one man can offer another i to pull his queue. It seems very od to see sailors and soldiers on ships o in barracks combing each other's lon tresses, or coolies at the street corner performing the same friendly office and a barber's stall or shop is usuall surrounded by a dozen or so men o all classes, sitting, gossiping in th sun while their long hair floats in th breeze drying after a shampoo.

Barbers drive a lively trade among the Celestials, for not only the hea but the whole face is shaved, for cu tom forbids a man to wear a beard and mustache until he becomes a grandfather. A grey beard is an ob ject of great veneration, and the old fellows take a great deal of pride in the scanty growth which reluctantly sprouts from lip and chin, and old dandies commonly wear a little ivory comb suspended from the jacket by a silver chain, with which they coax and pet this hirsute growth with as much concern as any freshman in a medical college.

A Question of Finance.

Jack—"I'm thirsty. Come in here and I'll order a bottle of champagne." George—"I'd rather have beer." Jack—"So would I, but I haven't a cent. It's easier to get trusted for champagne than beer."—*N. Y. Weekly.*

Do As a Tramp Does.

A successful business man was asked by a Cincinnati *Enquirer* man the other day the secret of his success. "Well, said he, "it is all due to some good advice given to me by an old man, when I was a boy. I got out of a job one time and went to my old friend for sympathy and advice. He drew his chair up to mine, and, taking one of my hands loosely in his own, said: 'My boy, never be discouraged. Have some confidence in your ability to tussle with the world. Be independent. You must be like a tramp that is in New York and wants to get to Chicago. After a good deal of trouble he gets on to a freight train, near the engine, maybe. He doesn't ride far before he is seen and put off. Does the tramp give up? No; he simply gets on in the middle of the train, and if put off again goes farther back until at last he is put off the caboose. Then what does he do? Why, he simply waits for another train and tries it over. Now, if you have little troubles, just bide your time and crawl back into favor. If your employer should discharge you, that is no evidence that you have no ability or that you cannot succeed. It may be the best thing in the world for you. Why, some of the most noted novels and famous songs were refused by many smart publishers, until at last some one saw their worth and brought them out. Never be discouraged, my son. Just get onto the next train and you will get there all right some time.'"

A Thermometric Fraud.

A Philadelphia optician makes a special summer thermometer which registers ten degrees of heat less than the actual temperature, and he says that persons with vivid imaginations can keep cool with one in the house.

Startling Coincidences.

In the year 1664, on the fifth day of December, the English ship Menai was crossing the English Channel, when she was capsized by a gale. Of the eighty-one passengers on board but one was saved, and his name was Hugh Williams.

On the same day of the month, in the year 1785, a pleasure yacht was wrecked on the coast of the Isle of Man. There were sixty passengers on the boat, among them one Hugh Williams and his family. Of the three score but old Hugh Williams survived the shock.

On the 5th day of August, 1820, a picnicking party on the Thames were run down by a coal barge. There were twenty-five of the picnickers, most of them being children under 12 years of age. Little Hugh Williams, a visitor from Liverpool, only 5 years old, was the only one of the merry party that lived to tell the tale of the disaster.

Now comes the most singular part of this singular story. On the 19th day of August, in the year 1889, a Leeds coal barge with nine men foundered off the coast of Scotland. Two of these men, both Hugh Williams, an uncle and nephew, were rescued by some fishermen and were the only men of the crew that survived the calamity.

Every fact recorded above can be substantiated.—*Philadelphia Press.*

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DOCTOR
538 North Fourth Street, below Green, Philadelphia. The only physician able to cure where the most justly celebrated physicians fail.
SURE **THEEL** CURE
All effects of youthful indiscretion (both sexes), Blood Poison, Bandages, Strictures, Hydrocele, Ulcers, Painful Swellings, Pimples, Poor Memory, Rashfulness and Debility. Relieves worst cases at once; cures fresh cases in 4 to 10 days. Twenty-six years' experience. Send 4 cts. in stamps for "Book Truth," exposing every form of Quackery. It is a true friend to old, young and middle-aged, and those contemplating marriage. Thousands who come for a scientific examination pronounce Dr. Theel the greatest of all Physicians. Dr. Theel cures cases that no one else can. Thousands of references. Hours, 9 to 3; Evenings, 6 to 9. Wednesday and Saturday evenings, 6 to 10. SPECIAL HOURS for dangerous and severe cases: Daily, 10 to 1; Saturdays, 10 to 3; Saturday evenings only, 6 to 7.30; Sundays, 9 to 12. Write or call.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM
Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Cures scalp diseases & hair falling. 50c. and $1.00 at Druggists
ARE YOU CONSUMPTIVE
Use Parker's Ginger Tonic. It cures the worst Cough, Weak Lungs, Debility, Indigestion, Pain, Youthful time. 50c. 50c. dia.
HINDERCORNS. The only sure cure for Corns. Stops all pain. 15c. at Druggists, or HISCOX & CO., N. Y.

SULPHUR BITTERS
The Best and Purest Medicine EVER MADE.
It will drive the Humor from your system, and make your skin clean and smooth. Those Pimples and Blotches which mar your beauty are caused by impure blood, and can be removed in a short time, if you are wise and use the great blood purifier,
SULPHUR BITTERS. Why suffer with Boils? Why have that terrible Headache? Why lay and toss on that bed of pain, with Rheumatism? What makes you tremble so?—Your nerves are all unstrung, and need a gentle soothing tonic to assist nature to repair the damage which your excesses have caused. Sulphur Bitters is not a cheap Rum or Poor Whiskey drink, to be taken by the glass, like other preparations which stimulate only TO DESTROY. If you have failed to receive any benefit from other medicines or doctors, do not despair. Use SULPHUR BITTERS. They will cure you where all others fail. No person can remain long sick who uses
SULPHUR Bitters
The Dose is small—only a teaspoonful. It is the best and cheapest medicine. Try it, and you will be satisfied.
Get it of your Druggist.
DON'T WAIT. GET IT AT ONCE
If you are suffering from Kidney Disease, and wish to live to old age, use SULPHUR BITTERS. They never fail to cure.
Send 3 2-cent stamps to A. P. Ordway & Co., Boston, Mass., for best medical work published?

RUPTURE! Cure guaranteed by Dr. J. B. Mayer 821 Arch St. Phila. Pa. Ease at once. No operation or business delay. Thousands of cures. Dr. Mayer is at Hotel Pena, Reading, Pa., second Saturday of each month. Send for circulars. Advice free.

COMPLEXION PRESERVED
DR. HEBRA'S
VIOLA CREAM

Removes all Freckles, Pimples, Liver-moles, Blackheads, Sunburn and Tan, and restores the skin to its original freshness, thereby producing a clear and healthy complexion. Superior to all face preparations and perfectly harmless. For sale at druggists or mailed for 50c. Send for circular.
G. C. BITNER & CO., TOLEDO, O.

HE Missed his Opportunity! DON'T Miss Yours, Reader. The majority neglect their opportunities, and from that cause live in poverty and die in obscurity! Harrowing despair is the lot of many, as they look back on lost, forever lost, opportunity. Life is passing! Reach out. Be up and doing. Improve your opportunity, and secure prosperity, prominence, peace. It was said by a philosopher, that "the Goddess of Fortune offers a golden opportunity to each person at some period of life; embrace the chance, and she pours out her riches; fail to do so and she departs, never to return." How shall you find the GOLDEN opportunity? Investigate every chance that appears worthy, and of fair promise; that is what all successful men do. Here is an opportunity, such as is not often within the reach of laboring people. Improved, it will give, at least, a grand start in life. The GOLDEN opportunity for many is here. Money to be made rapidly and honorably by any industrious person of either sex. All ages. You can do the work and live at home, wherever you are. Even beginners are easily earning from $5 to $10 per day. You can do as well if you will work, not too hard, but industriously; and you can increase your income as you go on. You can give spare time only, or all your time to the work. Easy to learn. Capital not required. We start you. All is comparatively new and really wonderful. We instruct and show you how, free. Failure unknown among our workers. No room to explain here. Write and learn all free, by return mail. Unwise to delay. Address at once, H. Hallett & Co., Box 880, Portland, Maine.

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GREATEST VALUE ON EARTH.
Tyler's Famous Antique Oak Roll Curtain Desk complete, see special circulars.
No. 4004, 3 ft. 6 in. long, net $16.00
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Also see new 150 page catalogue for 1892. Great cut of about 40 per cent from former list. BOOKS FREE, postage 10c. Shipped from St. Louis, Mo., or Indianapolis, Ind.
BANK COUNTERS A SPECIALTY.
We refer to every Bank in Thirty States.
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FAT FOLKS REDUCED
Mrs. L. M. Campbell
Argyle, Wis., says: The accompanying statement of my weight and measurements will show the results of five months' treatment.

Before. After. Loss.
Weight 230 lbs 205 lbs 25 lbs.
Bust.... 43 in. 38 in. 10 in.
Waist.. 40 in. 31 in. 11 in.
Hips.... 53 in. 40 in. 13 in.
PATIENTS TREATED BY MAIL. CONFIDENTIAL.
Harmless, and with no starving, inconvenience, or bad effects. For particulars address, with 6 cents in stamps,
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BEST IN THE WORLD.
Its wearing qualities are unsurpassed, actually outlasting two boxes of any other brand. Not effected by heat. GET THE GENUINE.
FOR SALE BY DEALERS GENERALLY. 1yr

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use the
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Standard Typewriter
because
it is constructed upon the best design, of the best materials, and by the best workmanship.
Wyckoff, Seamans & Benedict,
834 CHESTNUT ST., PHILA.

LOCAL OPTION AND COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

Local Option is the only form of prohibition that is a legal possibility in Pennsylvania until five years have elapsed from the time the vote was taken on a prohibitory constitutional amendment in 1889. The Pennsalvania W. C. T. Alliance already stands pledged to work to secure the passage of such a law by the next Legislature. It is in itself a method of prohibition which commands itself very favorably to many temperance people, and if secured, would make absolute prohibition of the liquor traffic a possibility in the twenty nine counties that voted in favor of the "amendment."

A compulsory education law is also believed to be a necessity by many good citizens who are appalled by the statistics of illiteracy in Pennsylvania, and who are confronted by social and labor problems that will grow in magnitude, as the uneducated children of foreigners grow up and are made voters in this commonwealth. Work along this line would also be entirely within the constitutional limitations of the W. C. T. Alliance, for it would be strictly evangelistic and temperance work. The many children now out of school, can never read the Bible until they are taught, and never can know the truth concerning alcohol and its effects upon the system, unless they are compelled by law to go to schools where these things are taught. To prosecute such work as this successfully, requires united, earnest effort, with good financial support.

The Pennsylvania W. C. T. Alliance is by an article in its Constitution, absolutely nonpartisan, and forever opposed, in principle and practice, to any endorsement of, or affiliation with any political party now in existence, or that may be formed hereafter.

It has no desire to antagonize any temperance man along the line of his political party preferences, as it has no expectation of ever seeing all the good men in one party and all bad ones in the others. This defines the difference between the W. C. T. Alliance and the W. C. T. U.

The National W. C. T. U. has by positive declaration at its annual Conventions beginning in 1884, pledged its allegiance, sympathy, endorsement, etc., to the so-called Prohibition party, and has in manifold ways, carried out its "resolutions." These are in print, and may be read by any one desiring to do so.

The absolutely non-partisan and non-sectarian position of the W. C. T. Alliance enables us to appeal to good citizens of all classes, creeds and parties for assistance. Our State Treasurer, Mrs. G. M. Philips, West Chester, Pa., will gratefully acknowledge all donations of money, and any of the State officers will furnish copies of non partisan, non-sectarian constitution, to those who are willing to assist in the work of organization.

Mrs. H. C. Campbell, President, 29 North Avenue, Allegheny,
Mrs. Ellen M. Watson, Corresponding Secretary, 508 Smithfield St., Pittsburg.
Miss Mary S. Shepard, Recording Secretary, Mansfield, Tioga County.
Mrs. G. M. Philips, Treasurer, West Chester, Chester county.
Mrs. Harry White, Vice President-at-large, Indiana, Pa.
Mrs. Vine Crandall, Osceola Tioga County.

Drunkenness, or the Liquor Habbit Positively Cured by administering Dr. Haines' Golden Specific.

It is manufactured as a powder, which can be given in a glass of beer, a cup of coffee or tea, or in food, without the knowledge of the patient. It is absolutely harmless, and will effect a permanent and speedy cure, whether the patient is a moderate drinker or an alcoholic wreck. It has been given in thousands of cases, and in every instance a perfect cure has followed. It never fails. The system once impregnated with the Specific, it becomes an utter impossibility for the liquor appetite to exist. Cures guaranteed.
48 page book of particulars free. Address Golden Specific Co., Race St., Cincinnati, O.

Among the most vivid articles in the Historic Moments' Series, is a description in this issue, by Daniel Denison Slade, M. D., of "The First Bapital Operation under the Influence of Ether." Dr. Slade is one of the few survivors of the group of physicians and students who gathered in the Massachusetts General Hospital, on November 7, 1846, to see the first test made of Dr. Morton's great discovery which was to revolutionize surgery. Dr. Slade's recollections are so clear that the details of the historic scene are made perfectly apparent to the reader.

PILES! PILES! ITCHING PILES.
Symptom—Moisture; intense itching and stinging; most at night; worse by scratching. If allowed to continue tumors form, which often bleed and ulcerate, becoming very sore. Swayne's Ointment stops the itching and bleeding heals ulceration, and in most cases removes the tumors. At druggists, or by mail for 50 cents. Dr. Swayne & Son, Philadelphia.
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LITERARY NOTE FROM THE CENTURY CO.
The frontispiece of the October *Century* is an engraving of the Lotto portrait of Columbus, owned by Mr. J. W. Ellsworth of Chicago. This picture has just been selected by the Committee as the basis for the portrait on the souvenir coin, to be modeled by the sculptor Olin H. Warner.

FEMALE WEAKNESS—SURE CURE.
TO THE EDITOR:—Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the thousand and one ills which arise from deranged female organs. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy free to any lady if they will send their Express and P. O. address. Yours respectfully, Dr. W. B. MARCHISI, 90 Genessee St., Utica, N. Y. 24 4t

AN OLD MAP.

The following interesting article was taken from the Lock Haven *Democrat*:

William P. Mitchell, surveyor, of this city, has in his possession the first map of Pennsylvania ever printed. The said map was gotten up by James Nevil for William Scull and bears the date of April 4, 1770. The map is dedicated to William, Richard and John Penn, proprietary owners of the province of Penn. But eight counties are marked. They are Northumberland, Berks, Cumberland, York, Chester, Philadelphia, Bucks and Lancaster. The above mentioned counties were all there were in the State at that time. All that was known of the remaining portion of the State was what was gleaned from surveyors and explorers. Of course much of the remaining territory had been surveyed previous to that time and the country in this section was partly settled. Fort Pitt, where Pittsburg now stands, is marked on the map, as is also Bald Eagle's nest, near where the town of Milesburg nows stands.

The big spring or fountain, from which the town of Bellefonte received its name and now receives its water supply is marked as the Big Spring. So that it is evident that surveyors visited that section previous to 1770. The map in question is printed on light parchment and pasted on muslin. It was purchsed by Mr. Mitchell from the estate of Major A. H. McHenry, of Jersey Shore. It is certainly a valuable relic and one well worth preserving. What changes have taken place since that map was made. Where are the Penns? Not one person who bears their name sleeps beneath the soil of the Keystone State. Not one of their descendants own a foot of land in the State they created. The site of Fort Pitt is occupied by two rich and populous cities. The Big Spring furnishes water to a town of nearly 4000 inhabitants.

The Bald Eagle has flown from his nest and where the smoke of his wigwam curled now stands a prosperous villiage. The changes of the past century have been many. From eight counties we now have sixty-seven. Who can tell what the changes of the next hundred years will bring? None, no not one.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO. } ss.
LUCAS COUNTY }
FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDLED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.
FRANK J. CHENEY.
Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886.
{SEAL}
A. W. GLEASON,
Notary Public
Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.
F. C. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O
Sold by Druggists, 75c.

THE OCTOBER CENTURY.
The Columbus interest culminates, as it should, in the Ocotber *Century*, contemporaneously with the celebrations at New York and Chicago, the frontispiece being the newly bought out "Lotto" potrait of Columbus, owned by Mr. J. W. Ellsworth, of Chicago, It is accompanied by the Spanish statesman, Castelar, writes of Columbus's homeward voyage after the great discovery; In addition to this is an editorial on the Fair, in which it is declared that Chicago, in the housing of th eWorld's Fair, has not only equaled but has surpassed Paris. The editor adds, "We shall have an exhibition more dignified beautiful, and truly artistic than any the world has seen."

BUCKLEN'S ARNICA SALVE.
THE BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box.
FOR SALE BY—C. M. Parish

IT BREAKS OUT IN ARKANSAS TOO
Cleveland's democratic United States Marshal for the Little Rock, Ark., district, Col. Thomas Fletcher, is now a member of the People's party. In an address to the people he says the democracy of Arkansas perpetrated frauds by the wholesale at the recent elections, and he gives dates, names and full particulars.
He also denounces the new democratic election law of Arkansas as an iniquitous measure designed to favor shameless methods of fraud, corruption and intimidation.
"No Force bill; no Negro domination."

GUARANTEED CURE.
We authorize our advertised druggist to sell Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs, and Colds, upon this condition. If you are afflicted with a Cough, Cold, or any Lung, Throat or Chest trouble, and will use this remedy as directed, giving it a fair trial, and experience no benefit, you may return the bottle and have your money refunded. We could not make this offer did we not know that Dr. King's New Discovery could be relied on. It never disappoints. Trial bottles free at C. M. Parrish's drug store. Large size 50c. and $1.00.

Lamp-chimneys cost so little that we let them go on breaking. We go on buying and grumbling.
What should we do?
Get Macbeth's "Pearl-top" and "Pearl-glass;" they are made of tough glass, tough against heat; they do not break in use; they do from accident.
They are fine, well made, exact; they fit the lamps they are made for; stand upright; the shade is right; they make a right draught for light; they are uniform. Both bear a label for your protection. Look for it.
Be willing to pay a nickel more and stop this constant expense and annoyance.
Pittsburgh, Pa. GEO. A. MACBETH Co.

PISO'S REMEDY FOR CATARRH
PRICE 50 CTS.
IT IS THE BEST, EASIEST TO USE, & THE CHEAPEST.
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SALESMEN WANTED AT ONCE.—A few good men to sell our goods by sample to the wholesale and retail trade. We are the largest manufacturers in our line in the world. Liberal salary paid. Permanent position. Money advanced for wages, advertising, etc. For full terms address, Centennial Mfg. Co., Chicago, Ill., or Cincinnati, O.

Nothing On Earth Will
MAKE HENS LAY
LIKE
Sheridan's Condition Powder!
KEEPS YOUR CHICKENS
Strong and Healthy; Prevents all Disease.
Good for Moulting Hens.
It is absolutely pure. Highly concentrated. In quantity costs tenth of a cent a day. No other one-fourth as strong. Strictly a medicine. "One large can saved me $40; send six to prevent Roup," says one customer.
If you can't get it send to us.
We mail one pack 25c. Five $1. A 2 1-4 lb. can $1.20. Six cans, $5.00, express paid. *Poultry Raising Guide*, price 25 cents, free with $1.00 orders or more. Sample copy of The BEST POULTRY PAPER sent free.
L. S. JOHNSON & CO., 32 Custom House St., Boston, Mass.

RUPTURE
DR. J. A. SHERMAN begs to inform those whom it may concern that all patients will be furnished with his CELEBRATED RUPTURE TREATMENT during the months of May, June and July this year at special rates, at his principal office, 294 Broadway, New York. Safety and comfort is assured without restriction from exercise while under treatment for cure. Treatment can be had by corresponding. Send stamp for pamphlet

MYSTIC CURE
FOR
RHEUMATISM
AND
NEURALGIA.
CURES IN A DAY
A New and Wonderful Discovery
which has revolutionized the treatment of these diseases. Its action upon the system is remarkable and mysterious. It removes at once the cause and the disease immediately disappears, the first dose greatly benefits. It is recommended only for Rheumatism and Neuralgia, but for these it is a quick and radical cure, as multitudes who have used it testify. It contains no anodynes and is perfectly harmless. Ask your druggist to procure it if he does not have it on hand.
Guarantee. If first bottle does not benefit you, druggist will refund money.
Write for treatise and testimonials.
PRICE, 75 CENTS.
Dr. I. A. DETCHON, Crawfordsville, Ind.

DR. SANDEN'S
ELECTRIC BELT

LATEST PATENTS. BEST IMPROVEMENTS. WITH ELECTRO-MAGNETIC SUSPENSORY.
Will cure without medicine all Weakness resulting from overtaxation of brain, nerve forces, excesses or indiscretion, as sexual exhaustion, drains, losses, nervous debility, sleeplessness, languor, rheumatism, kidney, liver and bladder complaints, lame back, lumbago, sciatica, general ill-health, etc. This electric belt contains Wonderful Improvements over all others, and gives a current that is instantly felt by the wearer or we forfeit $5,000.00, and will cure all of the above diseases or no pay. Thousands have been cured by this marvelous invention after all other remedies failed, and we give hundreds of testimonials in this and every other state.
Our powerful improved ELECTRIC SUSPENSORY is the greatest boon ever offered weak men. FREE WITH ALL BELTS.
Health and Vigorous Strength GUARANTEED in 60 to 90 DAYS. Send for large illustrated pamphlets, sealed, free by mail. Address
SANDEN ELECTRIC CO.,
No. 819 Broadway, NEW YORK.

RAILROADS

BALD EAGLE VALLEY RAILROAD.—TIME Table, Nov. 16, 1891.

STATIONS	Dis	Westward A.M	Westward P.M.
LOCK HAVEN		4 40	9 15
Flemington—f	1.8	4 42	9 18
Mill Hall	3.0	4 45	9 21
Beech Creek	8.3	4 55	9 33
Eagleville—f	9.9	4 59	9 36
Howard	14.5	5 07	9 44
Mt. Eagle—f	17.7	5 14	9 48
Curtin	19.9	5 18	9 01
Milesburg	23.5	5 25	10 11
BELLEFONTE	25.2	5 35	10 25
Milesburg	28.5	5 45	10 35
Snow Shoe Int.	24.8	5 48	10 30
Unionville	28.8	5 55	10 48
Julian	32.9	6 05	10 59
Martha	37.9	6 13	11 26
Port Matilda	40.4	6 21	1129
Hannah—f	43.7	6 28	11 36
Fowler—f	45.0	6 30	11 49
Dix—f	46.3	6 33	11 32
Bald Eagle	49.3	6 40	11 38
Vail	51.2	6 44	11 43
East Tyrone	52.0	6 46	11 46
TYRONE	54.3	6 50	11 36

STATIONS	Dis	Eastward A.M	Eastward P. M.	P.M.
TYRONE		7 55	3 10	7 25
East Tyrone	1.2	8 02	3 17	7 32
Vail	3.1	8 05	3 20	7 36
Bald Eagle	5.0	8 10	3 24	7 41
Dix—f	8.0	8 15	3 30	7 47
Fowler—f	9.8	8 17	3 33	7 50
Hannah—f	10.6	8 21	3 37	7 54
Port Matilda	13.9	8 28	3 44	8 01
Martha	17.3	8 36	3 52	8 10
Julian	21.4	8 44	4 01	8 20
Unionville	25.8	8 55	4 10	8 30
Snow Shoe Int.	29.5	9 03	4 17	8 40
Milesburg	29.8	9 07	4 20	8 44
BELLEFONTE	33.5	9 17	4 30	8 54
Milesburg	30.8	9 32	4 40	9 13
Curtin	34.4	9 46	4 47	9 19
Mt Eagle—f	36.6	9 51	4 55	9 28
Howard	39.8	10 01	5 02	9 28
Eagleville—f	44.4	10 15	5 10	9 49
Beech Creek	45.0	10 20	5 13	9 45
Mill Hall	51.3	10 35	5 24	10 01
Flemington	52.8	10 28	5 27	10 05
LOCK HAVEN	54.3	10 45	5 39	10 10

LEWISBURG AND TYRONE RAILROAD Time Table in effect Dec. 14th, 1890.

Westward Dis.	Westward P.M	Westward A.M	Stations	Dis. Eastward A.M	Eastward P.M
5 05	1 51		SCOTIA	25.6 9 34	4 47
5 25	10 21	8.3	Fairbrook	20.3 9 08	4 27
5 37	10 26	8.7	Penns. Furnace	16.9 8 56	4 15
5 44	10 34	10.6	Hostler f	15.0 8 50	4 08
5 50	10 45	12.3	Marengo f	13.3 8 44	4 01
5 57	10 52	13.5	Loveville f	12.1 8 37	3 55
6 04	10 58	15.2	Furnace Road f	10.4 8 31	3 40
6 08	11 02	15.8	Dungarvin f	9.8 8 27	3 46
6 18	11 10	18.2	Warriors Mark	7.4 8 19	3 08
6 23	11 29	20.5	Pennington	5.1 8 10	3 10
6 40	11 32	23.5	Stover	2.1 7 59	3 1
6 59	11 40	25.6	TYRONE	7 50	3 1

BELLEFONTE & SNOW SHOE RAILROAD.—Time Table, Nov. 24 1890.
Leaves Snow Shoe at 6.45 a m; arrives at Bellefonte at 8.45 a m.
Leaves Bellefonte at 10.30 a m; arrives at Snow Shoe at 12.1t a m.
Leaves Snow Shoe at 3.09 p m arrives at Bellefonte at 4.89 p m.
Leaves Bellefont at 5.25 p m; arrives at Snow Shoe at 7.00 p m.
S S BLAIR, General Supt.

LEWISBURG AND TYRONE R. R.—BELLEFONTE, NITTANY AND LEMONT R. R. To take effect Nov. 24th, 1890

Dis.	Westward a.m.	Westward p.m.		Eastward a.m.	Eastward p.m.	
.0	8.50	2.15	MONTANDON	5.30	9.20	5.45
1.5	8.15	2.25	Ar. LEWISBURG Lv	5.20	9.10	5.35
1.5	8.15	2.25	Lv. LEWISBURG Ar		9.10	5.35
8.4	6.30	2.35	Biehl f		9.00	5.56
6.8	6.25	2.40	Vicksburg f		8.58	5.20
10.7	6.45	2.50	MIFFLINBURG		8.43	5.10
13.1	6.52	2.57	Barber f		8.36	5.0
15.2	6.58	3.03	Swengle f		8.30	4.5
16.1	7.00	3.05	Millmont		8.27	4.5
12.9	7.08	3.14	LAURELTON		8.17	4.46
28.5	7.19	3.25	Pardee f		8.06	4.35
25.9	7.25	3.35	Cherry Run f		7.59	4.22
32.2	7.43	3.45	Paddy Mt. Tunnel f		7.43	4.12
33.9	7.48	3.54	Ingleby f		7.39	4.07
35.6	7.53	4.00	Coburn		7.39	4.00
39.5	8.01	4.08	Zerby f		7.21	3.52
43.4	8.19	4.17	Rising Springs		7.12	3.43
45.2	8.13	4.25	Penn's Cave f		7.05	3.36
49.2	8.24	4.30	CENTRE HALL		6.58	3.28
51.6	8.32	4.37	Gregg f		6.51	3.23
54.0	8.37	4.43	Linden Hall		6.43	3.16
55.7	8.42	4.48	OAK HALL		6.38	3.11
58.3	8.46	4.52	LEMONT		6.34	
60.2	8.51	4.57	Dale Summit f		6.29	
63.5	9.00	5.06	Pleasant Gap f		6.19	
65.2	9.04	5.10	Axeman f		6.14	
67.4	9.10	5.15	BELLEFONTE		6.10	2.45

CHAS E. PUGH, General Manager
ROBERT NEILSON, General Superintendent
E. B. WESTFALL, Superintendent

BELLEFONTE CENTRAL RAILROAD.—On and after Monday, April 4th, 1892, trains will run as follows, leaving the Pennsylvania Railroad station.

EASTWARD					WESTWARD		
12 10 pm	8 1 pm	2 pm		1 am	3 am	7 am	9 11 pm
6 35	3 50	9 05	Bellefont	6 30	10 30		4 40
6 28	3 44	8 59	Coleville	6 37	10 35		4 45
6 25	3 41	8 56	Morris	6 40	10 38		4 48
6 22	3 38	8 52	Whitmer	6 44	10 43		4 51
6 19	3 35	8 49	Linns	6 47	10 46		4 54
6 17	3 33	8 47	Hunters	6 50	10 48		4 56
6 14	3 31	8 44	Fillmore	6 53	10 52		5 00
6 11	3 28	8 40	Sellers	6 57	10 56		5 03
6 09	3 26	8 38	Briarly	7 00	10 58		5 05
6 05	6 00	3 23	8 25	8 36	Waddle	7 05	7 10 11 01 5 10
6 02	5 50	3 20	8 20	8 30	Mattern	7 08	7 14 11 03 5 13
	5 46	8 17			Graysdale	7 19	5 16
	5 43	8 12			Mattern	7 24	5 20
	5 40	8 05			Stormstown	7 29	5 23
	5 35	8 00			Red Bank	7 35	5 30
5 51		3 08		8 18	Krumrine	7 21	11 13 5 24
5 48		3 05		8 14	Struble	7 24	11 17 5 27
5 45		3 00		8 10	St. College	7 30	11 20 5 30

Train 2 connects with trains east and west on B. E. V. R. R. and S. S. branch, and train 8 connects with train east on B. E. V. R. R.
THOMAS A. SHOEMAKER, Supt.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD (Philadelphia and Erie Division.)—On and after Dec. 24th, 1890.

	WESTWARD	
ERIE MAIL	leaves Phila daily	11 25 p m
"	" Harrisburg "	3 23 a m
"	" William'port "	7 10 a m
"	" Jersey Shore "	7 31 a m
"	" Lock Haven "	7 55 a m
"	" Renovo "	8 55 a m
"	arrives Erie "	3 40 p m
GRA EX.	l'ves Phila week d'ys	8 50 a m
"	" Harrisburg "	12 00 m
"	arrives at Wmsport "	5 20 p m
"	" Lock Haven "	4 10 p m
"	" Renovo "	5 15 p m
"	" Kane "	9 20 p m
Passengers by this train arrive in Bellefonte at		5 20 p m
FAST LINE	leaves Phila. week days	11 40 a m
"	" Harrisburg "	3 45 p m
"	" Williamsport "	7 10 p m
"	arrives at Lock Haven "	8 02 p m
"	" Renovo "	9 00 p m
NEWS EX.	l'ves Philadelphia	4 30 a m
"	" Harrisburg	8 10 a m
"	" Williamsport	11 20 a m
"	arrives at Lock Haven	12 15 p m
Wms'port Ex.	l'ves Phila	4 25 p m
"	" Harrisburg	7 32 p m
"	" arrive Williamsport	10 20 p m
	EASTWARD.	
Sea Shore Express	l'ves L Haven w	7 20 a m
"	" Jersey Shore	7 48 a m
"	" Wms'port	8 25 a m
"	arrives at Harrisburg	11 25 a m
"	" Phila	3 15 a m
DAY EX.	leaves Kane week days	6 30 a m
"	" Renovo	10 20 a m
"	" Lock Haven	11 20 a m
"	" Williamsport	12 30 p m
"	arrives at Harrisburg	3 30 p m
"	" Philadelphia	6 50 p m
ERIE MAIL	leaves Erie daily	5 27 p m
"	" Renovo	10 35 p m
"	" Lock Haven	11 25 p m
"	" Williamsport	12 25 p m
"	arrives at Harrisburg	3 22 p m
"	" Philadelphia	6 50 p m
RENOVO A'DN	leaves Renovo	4 45 p m
"	arrives at Harrisburg	10 05 p m
"	" Philadelphia	4 25 a m

Bellefonte Republican.

The Best Advertising Medium in Central Pennsylvania.

A forty-eight column paper devoted to the interests of the Republican party. Published at Bellefonte, Pa., at $1.50 per annum

BY EDWARD T. TUTEN.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

SPACE OCCUPIED.	3m	6m	1y
One inch (12 lines this type)	$ 5	$ 8	$ 12
Two inches	7	10	15
Three inches	10	15	20
Four inches	11	17	25
Quarter column	12	20	30
Half column	20	35	55
One column	35	55	100

All advertisements, whether displayed or blank lines, measured by lines of this type.

All advertisements due after the first insertion.

Special notices inserted in our local columns at 20 cents per line for each insertion, unless otherwise agreed, by the month, quarter or year.

Editorial notices, in our local columns, 25 cents per line for each insertion.

Professional or Business Cards, not exceeding 10 lines this type, $8 per annum.

All advertisements for a less term than three months 20 cents per line for the first three insertions, and 5 cents per line for each additional insertion.

Advertisers, and especially Advertising Agents, are respectfully informed that no notice will be taken of orders to insert advertisments at less rates than the above, nor will any notice be given to orders of parties unknown to the publisher, unless accompanied by the cash. EDWARD T. TUTEN.

COUNTY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

The following named gentlemen compose the Republican Executive Committee of Centre County for the year 1892.

Wilbur F. Reeder, Chairman, Bellefonte
W. L. Malin, Secretary, "
H. P. Harris, Ass't Secretary "
H. C. Quigley, " "

DISTRICT.	NAME.	ADDRESS.
Bellefonte, N W	W. L. Fleming	Bellefonte
" S W	J A Aikens	"
" W W	S. H. Williams	"
Centre Hall boro	B F Brisbin	Centre Hall
Howard "	Robert Cooke Jr.	Howard
Milesburg "	John Confer	Milesburg
Millheim "	J F Harter	Millheim
Philipsburg	"1 W S S Orissman	Philipsburg
"	"2 Geo Lamb	Philipsburg
"	"3 W Capt Harry Simler	"
South Philipsburg boro	M. Stover, Philipsb'g	
Unionville "	Riley Pratt	Fleming
Benner Twp	Jos. H Marshall	Bellefonte
Boggs Twp	E P J M Parker	Roland
Boggs Twp	W P C P Stonerode	Milesburg
Boggs Twp	N P Jacob Yarnell	Milesburg
Burnside Twp	Delon G. Stewart	Mosbannon
College Twp	E P Wm Thompson Jr	Lemont
College Twp	W P Philip D Foster	State Coll.
Curtin "	William Robb	Romola
Ferguson Twp	E P Claudius B Hess	Fairbook
Ferguson "	J A Sunday	"
Gregg "	N P Isaac Smith	Farmers Mills
Geegg "	S P John D Long	Spring Mills
Gregg "	E P. Jos. K. Bitner.	Penn Hall
Haines "	E P Chas Bressler	Fiedler
Halees "	W P James P Coburn	Aaronsb'g
Half Moon	C Cyrus W Hunter	Stormstown
Harris "	Scott Bricker	Boalsburg
Howard "	N. G. Pletcher	Howard
Huston "	Ira F Davis	Julian
Liberty "	D M Burlew	Blanchard
Marion "	E P Bennison	Walker
Miles "	Ruben Golmen	Wolfs Store
Patton "	George F Stevenson	Buffalo Run
Penn "	Same Rearick	Coburn
Potter Twp	N P Andrew Gregg	Centre Hall
Potter "	S P Alexander McCoy	Pot'rs Mills
Rush "	N P David Kinkead	Philipsburg
Rush "	S P Alexander Miller	Sandy Ridge
SnowShoe	E P Alfred Lucas	SnowShoe
SnowShoe	W P John A Yeager	Moshannon
Spring Twp	N P John G Dubbs	Bellefonte
Spring "	S P M F Riddle	Pleasant Gap
Spring "	W P W H Poorman	Bellefonte
Taylor "	John Weaver	Port Matilda
Union "	B W Shipley	Fleming
Walker "	O P Wilson	Hublersburg
Worth "	S R. Pringle	Port Matilda

[Communicated.]

A PLEA FOR A PURE COURT.

During the year 1890 the people, the voters of Centre County, as well as the voters of the other counties within the State of Pennsylvania, were authorized by law to exercise their right of suffrage and give expression to their views, concerning the manufacture and sale of spiritous and malt liquors, to be used as a beverage within this Commonwealth by voting for or against a Constitutional Amendment. The number of votes for and the number of votes against, show a majority of 1935 for the Amendment or against the manufacture and sale of spiritous or malt liquors in Centre County. The votes for the amendment were not all cast in favor of it by Prohibitionists and temperance people —be it said to their credit, that many, many voters who practice drinking, and some of whom drink to excess, recorded their votes on the right side—against the self destroyer and fiery demon.

Following this election, came the election of county officers. The vendors of liquors and other voters of both parties in sympathy with them, became much alarmed at the outlook in Centre County lest their occupation should be gone. Associate Judge Rhoads, one of the judges occupying the bench of Centre County, had recorded his vote against the sale of whiskey, during the time he had been on the bench and there was no hope, that he ever would vote as a Judge, to grant licenses for the sale of spiritous or malt liquors to be used as a beverage; he had been elected three years previous by the people of Centre County, knowing him to be a temperance man in principle, as well as in practice; and he had strictly adhered to his convictions to the chagrin and discomfiture of the whiskey sellers and their sympathizers. The whiskey element although small, has proven itself a power in the politics of both parties in Centre County.

It was the power in the back room of the Republican County Committee, that propelled the political machinery of the Republican Party in Centre County during the campaign of 1890 and it is not necessary to record the result here, we all know it. A Republican Candidate for Associate Judge was sprung upon the convention, a good man tried and true, and nominated with a hurrah. He was a good citizen, had been a good and brave soldier a man of upright and abstemious habits in every respect: but he made one fatal mistake and, that was, he declined in obedience to instructions in the event of his election to define his position on the granting of licenses to sell spiritous liquors as a beverage.

On the other hand the Democrats nominated Thomas F. Riley, whose convictions were well known—he was in favor of granting license to sell liquor as a beverage and he confirmed his convictions by publicly drinking spiritous and malt liquors as a beverage. The facts were that the Republicans were bidding for the whiskey and temperance vote and the Democrats were satisfied to take theirs *"straight"*. The outcome is well known—the Republican Party was demoralized and the Democrats were victorious with an increased majority. Sternberg would say, that the Republicans lost because they tried to carry two (one water and one whiskey) waters on one shoulder.

When Judge Mayer was President Judge of our Courts, he stopped and boarded at a private house—he kept aloof from the populace during Court week—he kept away from public opinion during court proceedings—he was governed by the laws and the facts as they came before him in Court and was free to decide without bias, which was a most worthy example.

How is it with Judge Riley? when he comes to town he stops at a tavern, makes a convenience of bar-room associations, is blind to drinking in violation of law, "is one of the boys", who lends a willing ear to bar-room gossip concerning court proceedings—a humiliating fact repugnant to the feelings of all good citizens.

Judge Riley is a servant of the people and the people have a right to know how he conducts himself, while filling the office of Associate Judge—it is now in order for him to rise up and explain his conduct at the late Democratic Convention, which he attended at Harrisburg. The Christian men who voted for him will be interested in his explanation as well as his vindication.

In the nomination of C. A. Faulkner for Associate Judge to succeed Judge Rhoads, the advocates of selling and drinking whiskey Democrats and Republicans, have scored another signal victory—we say another victory; because, there were hundreds of Republicans, who favored the sale of liquor, who voted for Judge Riley and who propose to vote for Candidate Faulkner at the ensuing election.

Mr. Faulkner's qualifications for Associate Judge, in the eyes of these voters, consists in the fact that he was formerly an Inn keeper and was engaged in selling whiskey—he is still in favor of selling intoxicants for he partakes of them until he becomes visibly effected—these are facts, indisputable facts, which certainly invite the attention and consideration of al christian voters before casting their ballots for Associate Judge at the ensuing election.

A most remarkable circumstance is, that all the officers in the Court House are abstemious in their habits, except Judge Riley; all the candidates on the democratic ticket this year, are abstemious in their habits, except the candidate for Associate Judge, C. A. Faulkner.

This certainly shows the drift of the whiskey influence in politics and shows conclusively that they are willing to to sacrifice their interests in all other candidates for the privilege of controlling the Associate Judges of our Court in the interests of the sale of rum.

It is very clear to us, that, if the good people of Centre County, can be induced to reflect their honest sentiments, as expressed at the election for the Constitutional Amendment, they will hesitate before they vote to place another judge pledged to the rumsellers on the bench of Centre County.

The Democratic Rumseller, the Republican Rum Seller, the Democratic and Republican whiskey drinkers, who drink to excess, are all supporting Faulkner for Associate Judge and will vote for him at the ensuing election. We invite the attention of the Christian, Moral and Law Abiding voters in the Democratic Party in all parts of Centre County to these facts; because they are facts beyond dispute.

If you consult your own feelings, we are sure you do not want to stand up and be counted as voting with these people to increase so great a sin, simply because the party manipulators cajole you to stick to the ticket.

The safest way out of this dilema, is, for all good and true Christian voters of Centre County to vote for Samuel T. Gray of Patton Township, a christian gentleman of mature judgment, who enjoys the confidence of his neighbors, a most excellent farmer and business man, whose life has been a living example for the good that is in man; whose past life is a sufficient guarantee for his future, and who, if elected will make a worthy successor of Judge Rhoads.

MOSHANNON ITEMS.

Mr. Scely Hardigan, and John Rowley, made a pleasant call on Sunday at the residence of P. Walker,

Mrs. Mary L. Walker, has been visiting her son Jacksy at Clarence for a few days last week.

William Yeager, was on our streets last Sunday.

Mrs. Edna Fye, had a quilting, on Wednesday. There were present Mrs. Mary Walker, and daughter, Clara, Fietta Freeze and Mattie. They all enjoyed a good time and a big dinner.

An old man in our town went out to hunt birds one day lately and got on a track of turkeys which he followed thinking he was on the track of the wild species. He followed to the cross roads then took his spectacles from his pocket so that he might more clearly follow the tracks of his game. He followed on for a long distance before he reached the end of the trail when he found he was at a neighbors turkey coop. Better keep the specks on Philip.

IAGO

A REAL SURPRISE.

What a Former Captain of Police Says About It.

AN ASTONISHING FACT THAT OUGHT TO BE KNOWN BY EVERYBODY.

CAUSE FOR ALARM UNLESS IMMEDIATE ACTION IS TAKEN.

Alexander Bell is a retired captain of the Portland, Me., police force.

He has a strange and wonderful story to tell.

Now Mr. Bell is an old Grand Army man, indeed, was one of the founders of the famous Bosworth Post, G. A. R., and is widely known and much respected throughout the State of Maine.

We will let him tell his remarkable story in his own way:

"I have had two strokes of paralysis, the first about four years ago, the second in January, 1891. My left side was completely paralyzed, face drawn, arm and leg immovable.

"On account of my advanced age of 75 years, and this being a second attack, my physician pronounced my case hopeless.

"I was finally induced to try Dr. Green's Nervura blood and nerve remedy and soon began to improve, the muscles of the face straightened, then my arm began to gain, and I began to walk after having used three bottles of this remedy.

"My arm I can now place to my head and have fair use of it, and with a cane have walked as far as two miles and a half.

MR. ALEXANDER BELL.

"From being a helpless paralytic, having to be dressed and cared for by others, I now care for myself, can walk about the city and enjoy fair health.

"I would state that after beginning the use of Dr. Green's Nervura blood and nerve remedy I used no other medicine.

"The result surprised and astonished all my friends, and they have urged me to make this statement as a matter of justice and to encourage others who may be similarly afflicted.

"I will also state that I was a soldier in the late war and served 15 years on the police force of Portland. Alexander Bell, 144 Lincoln st., Portland, Me.

This is indeed a most remarkable cure by a wonderful medicine—a medicine which is, beyond all doubt, the greatest nerve remedy and health restorer ever discovered. The Portland doctors are astounded at its effects in diseases which have baffled their skill. Mr. Bell's restoration should make everybody suffering from paralysis or any nervous disease use Dr. Green's Nervura blood and nerve remedy without delay.

But do not wait until you are actually paralyzed before using this great remedy. It will always prevent paralysis, nervous debility and nervous prostration if taken when the first symptoms appear.

Take it if you have a weak and tired feeling with weariness of the limbs, numbness, trembling, palpitation of the heart, prickling sensation in fingers or toes, headaches, sleeplessness, loss of memory. It will overcome indigestion and dyspepsia, regulate the bowels and cure liver and kidney complaints. It is the best blood enricher and invigorator in the world, and should therefore be used by all.

It is purely vegetable and perfectly harmless, and should you be a sufferer from diseases you will use it if you are wise. We would add that, although sold by druggists, it is in no sense a patent medicine, being the prescription and discovery of Dr. Greene of 35 W. 14th Street. New York, who is the most eminent specialist in the country in the treatment of nervous and chronic diseases. Sufferers have the privilege also of consulting the famous doctor free of charge personally or by letter.

THE CHOLERA SCARE.

If indeed the dreadful disease should become epidemic in our land why not protect yourself in time? Every physician will tell you that a stimulant is absolutely necessary to assist in mastering the disease, and all first-class physicians agree upon one man's liquors for purity, age and reasonable prices. They refer you to Max Klein, of Allegheny, Pa., who will upon application mail you free of charge a complete catalogue and price list of the many kinds of liquors for sale by him. His "Silver Age Rye" at $1.20 per quart, is not equalled. His "Duquesne" at $1.25 has no superior. His bottling of Guckenheimer, Finch, Overholt, Gibson and Bear Creek at $1.00 per full quart or six quarts for $5.00 are all reliable and pure Pennsylvania Rye Whiskies. For sale by Shloss, Williamsport Pa.

WHY THE FARMER WANTS THE TARIFF

Because the McKinley Act Protects His Products and His Stock.

Pennsylvanians Are Naturally Staunch Republicans.

Their Sympathies and Votes are with the Party That Has Always Jealously Guarded Their Interests by Judicious and Timely Protective Legislation.

LANCASTER, Pa., Oct. 12.

A great majority of Pennsylvania farmers are going to vote the Republican ticket this fall, as usual, and for good and substantial reasons.

Agriculture is the largest and most important industry in this country. More people are engaged in it than in any other one occupation, and nearly twice as many as are engaged in manufacturing and mining. Although these latter interests are of vast importance to the prosperity of the country, and their products almost absolutely essential to the comfort and happiness of the people, yet, if entirely deprived of all manufactured articles life could be far better sustained than it could be without the products of the farm, the orchard and the garden.

An Important Body of Citizens.

The farmers are the backbone of the government, both physically and financially, for they not only provide the necessaries of life, but they pay a large portion of the taxes. Upon the intelligence, morality and industry of the farmers largely depend not only the development of all other enterprises, but the future progress and even the permanency of the republic. When the farmers are prosperous, manufacturers are prosperous also; but when the farmers get poor crops or low prices, manufacturing industries inevitably suffer. Hence the farming interests should be guarded and protected by the government and by the people, and nothing should be done in the way of legislation that would in any respect be detrimental to their interests.

The Republican policy is to render such protection; the Democratic policy is to destroy it.

Protection and the Farmer.

Under the Republican policy the Pennsylvania farmer is directly benefited by the tariff on farm products. The following is a list of the duties on some of them:

Wheat	per bushel, 20c
Corn, oats and cornmeal	per bushel, 10c
Potatoes	per bushel, 15c
Hay	per ton, $2.00
Oatmeal and rye flour	per pound, ¼c
Butter and cheese	per pound, 4c
Pork	per pound, 1c
Ham	per pound, 2c
Tobacco, per pound	40 to 75c
Wool, according to grade, per pound	12c. to 35 per ct.
Wheat flour	20 per ct.
Turnips, cabbage and other vegetables	20 per ct.
Live animals (except for breeding purposes, which are free)	20 per ct.

The Democrats propose to remove these duties and place these articles on the free list.

The free traders argue that these duties are of no benefit whatever to the American farmer, because he can raise these articles so much cheaper that can farmers in other countries; and yet, were no duties placed upon them, Canadians, who are in such close proximity to the American market, would send in large quantities of wheat, corn and oats, which would tend to lessen the price of our farm products. As the duties now are the Canadian farmer, in order to sell these goods in our markets, has to help to pay our taxes.

Keep Out Foreign Products.

A United States consul in Canada says: "The moment the tariff is taken off that moment hop poles go up in price just the amount of the present duty. It is so with all exportations. Butter pays a duty of 4 cents per pound; it is 5 1-2 to 6 cents less in price here than in American towns on the frontier. Potatoes pay 15 cents per bushel duty; they are 18 to 22 cents lower here than on the frontier across the St. Lawrence."

Remove the tariff of twenty cents per bushel from wheat, and it would be but a short time before wheat from India would be sent to New York and other seaport cities and undersell that raised by western farmers. Cabbages, potatoes and many other garden vegetables from Germany, Scotland and other foreign countries are now sold in New York markets, even under the present duties. A tariff on farm products is of the greatest benefit to our farmers. The agricultural industries of Great Britain have been nearly ruined by free trade. America has undersold her in her own markets.

BUSINESS MEN ACTIVE.

Substantial Citizens of New York Working for Harrison.

NEW YORK, Oct. 12.

The interest shown by the business men of New York in the success of the Republican ticket is a significant and instructive feature of the campaign. The bankers and brokers have formed a big Harrison and Reid campaign club. What is being done in Wall street is to be duplicated in the dry goods district. The Wholesale Dry Goods Republican club, whose good work in 1888 is well remembered, has been reorganized, and will proceed to make things lively at 324 Broadway.

The businesslike way in which merchants, brokers, bankers, and so forth, take hold of politics when the right time comes is a cheering sign. They all realize that President Harrison has given the country a strong, conservative and businesslike administration.

It Rests with the People.

If the people are, as the Republicans contend, satisfied, on the whole with the McKinley act, the canvass this year will result as the one four years ago did. But if, on the other hand, the act does not meet the popular approval Cleveland and his party will regain power. No false or dead issue will be allowed to project itself into the campaign, but a question which is as old as the government, and yet which is perpetually new and vital, will command the attention and appeal to the judgment of the masses.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

AMERICAN WAGES FOR AMERICAN WOMEN.

"I am in favor of a high Protective Tariff."—Abraham Lincoln.

"I favor encouragement to home products, employment to labor at living wages, and the development of home resources."—Ulysses S. Grant.

"We legislate for the people of the United States and not for the whole world."—James A. Garfield.

"The Republican Party, the friend and protector of the American home."—Benjamin Harrison.

UNIONVILLE ITEMS.

Farmers are about husking their corn, which is pretty good in this locality.

The McGovern brothers are about through with their contract grading the siding in this place and they and their crew of Italians will next move to Snow Shoe Intersection, where they will do the grading for a siding.

On last Saturday evening two of the Italians, who were working here appropriated a horse and buggy to their own use which they found tied to a post in town where Geo. Hoover, the owner, left it, and they drove off in the direction of Tyrone. Officers followed them the next day and found the horse and buggy, at Altoona. One man returned here before the officers went in pursuit and the other fled.

C. Buck has bought the grist mill from the Wm. D. Smith estate in this place and will put in the roller system and otherwise improve the property, so this community may expect to be accomodated with first class flour and feed.

L. C. Bathurst is building a dwelling house by his tin shop near the R. R. depot.

Wm Hoover who formerly lived in this neighborhood went west some time ago and was employed by the managers of the World's Fair to make a wheelbarrow trip across the continent and call on the differnt members of the World's Fair Commissiones come wheeling his vehicles through town on last Monday on his way to Howard to call on Hon. Jno. A. Woodward.

J.

LETTER LIST

Following are the letters uncalled for in the post-office, Bellefonte, Pa., Oct. 10, 1892.

Mrs. Chislena Boughamer, Louis Harris Mrs. Kate Leisler, Clara Miller, Elizabeth Sharrar, Mrs. Kate Warner.

When called for please say advertised.

J. A. FIEDLER, P. M.

It is what Hood's Sarsaparilla actually does that tells the story of its merit and has gvien it the largest sale of any medicine.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Estate of Gabriel Fike, deceased. Letters testamentary on the estate of Gabriel Fike, late of Benner Township, Centre county, Pennsylvania, deceased, have been granted to Clement Dale, of Bellefonte Borough, to whom all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment and those having claims or demands will make known the same without delay.

40 3t CLEMENT DALE, Executor.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE First National Bank of Bellefonte, at Bellefonte, in the State of Pennsylvania, at the close of business, Sept. 1892. 30th.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts	$540,187.21
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured	10,481.49
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation	25,000.00
Stocks, securities, claims, etc	16,795.00
Due from approved reserve agents	74,756.63
Due from other National Banks	3,508.62
Due from State Banks and bankers	5,464.36
Banking-house, furniture and fixtures	30,000.00
Current expenses and taxes paid	613.11
Premium on U. S. Bonds	2,000.00
Checks and other cash items	3,341.58
Bills of other Banks	502.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents	175.55
Specie	50,311.00
Legal-tender notes	16,212.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation)	1,125.00
Total	$780,473.46

LIABILITIES

Capital stock paid in	$100,000.00
Surplus fund	60,000.00
Undivided profits	22,190.42
National Bank notes outstanding	22,500.00
Individual deposits subject to ch'k	313,236.35
Time certificates of deposit	220,148.91
Due to other National Banks	40,482.23
Due to State Banks and Bankers	1,925.45
Total	$780,473.46

State of Penna., County of Centre, SS.:

I, John P. Harris, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JOHN P. HARRIS, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 6th day of Oct., 1892. H. A. McKEE, N. P.

CORRECT ATTEST:
E. C. HUMES,
A. G. CURTIN,
GEO. F. HARRIS,
} Directors.

PATENTS

Caveats, and Trade-Marks obtained, and all Patent business conducted for MODERATE FEES.

OUR OFFICE IS OPPOSITE U. S. PATENT OFFICE and we can secure patent in less time than those remote from Washington.

Send model, drawing or photo., with description. We advise, if patentable or not, free of charge. Our fee not due till patent is secured.

A PAMPHLET, "How to Obtain Patents," with names of actual clients in your State, county, or town, sent free. Address,

C. A. SNOW & CO.

OPP. PATENT OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

PISO'S CURE FOR — 25 CTS
CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.
CONSUMPTION — 25 CTS

It saved his boy's life. Mr. D. A. Curry, Conductor C. & A. R. R., Slater, Mo., gives his convictions thus: "I highly praise Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup for saving the life of my little boy, who is five years old. He had a severe case of the croup which the Syrup relieved immediately."

Mr. Joseph Hemmerich

An old soldier, came out of the War greatly enfeebled by **Typhoid Fever,** and after being in various hospitals the doctors discharged him as incurable with **Consumption.** He has been in poor health since, until he began to take

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Immediately his cough grew looser, night sweats ceased, and he regained good general health. He cordially recommends Hood's Sarsaparilla, especially to comrades in the **G. A. R.**

HOOD'S PILLS cure Habitual Constipation by restoring peristaltic action of the alimentary canal.

PILES "ANAKESIS" gives instant relief and is an infallible Cure for Piles. Price $1. By Druggists or mail. Samples free. Address "ANAKESIS," Box 2416, New York City.

EDWARD K. RHOADS,

At his yard near Passenger station sells only

THE BEST QUALITIES

OF

Anthracite, Bituminous & Woodland

COAL

—ALSO—

KINDLING WOOD.

AND

Corn Ears, Shelled Corn, Oats, Baled Hay and Straw

TELEPHONE 712

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—In the matter of the Estate of B. Franklin Garbrick, deceased; Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, an Auditor appointed by the Orphan's Court of Centre County to make distribution of the balance in the hands of his Administrators of said Estate to and among those legally entitled thereto, will meet the parties interested at the Office of Clement Dale, Esq., in the Borough of Bellefonte, on Tuesday, Oct. 4, 1892, at 10 o'clock A. M., when and where all parties interested may attend, or be debaned coming in on said fund.

J. A. HARPER
26—3t. Auditor.

JESSE CLEAVER
SURVEYOR & CIVIL ENGINEER.

Has had many years experience locating lands and roads in Centre and adjoining counties. Reference if desired. Has timber land for sale.

Unionville, Fleming P. O., Centre Co., Pa. Telephone to A. J. Grlest's Store.

PLUMBING, GAS AND STEAM FITTING.

R. J. SCHADD & BRO.

Shop at Steam Works, corner of Lamb and Spring streets, Bellefonte Pa.

We are prepared at all times to furnish all kinds of supplies—hydrants, sinks, bath tubs, water closets, pipe—both lead and cast and wrought iron, either plain or galvanized—brass and other fittings, and everything in the plumbing line.

WORK DONE ON SHORT NOTICE.
LOWEST PRICES AND
ALL WORK GUARANTEED.
Telephone connection.
ap15-1y

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Located in one of the most Beautiful and Healthful Spots in the Allegheny Region: Open to both sexes: Tuition Free; Undenominational; Board and other expenses very low; New buildings and equipments.

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Consumption

That dreaded and dreadful disease! What shall stay its ravages? *Thousands say* Scott's Emulsion of pure Norwegian cod liver oil and hypophosphites of lime nd soda has *cured* us of consumption in its first tages. Have you a cough or cold acute or leading o consumption? Make no delay but take

Scott's Emulsion cures Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Scrofula, and all Anaemic and Wasting Diseases. Prevents wasting in children. Almost as palatable as milk. Get only the genuine. Prepared by Scott & Bowne, Chemists, New York. Sold by all Druggists.

Scott's Emulsion

OF WHITTIER'S LAST POEMS.

three-page poem by John G Whit- hich will appear in the November holas Magazine, commemorates the f a party of young girls to the poet's It contains the following lines, have a peculiar significance now the good Quaker poet has passed

I would not if I could repeat
life which still is good and sweet;
keep in age, as in my prime,
not uncheerful step with time,
And, grateful for all blessings sent,
go the common way, content
To make no new experiment.
On easy terms with law and fate,
For what must be I calmly wait,
And trust the path I cannot see,—
That God is good sufficeth me.
And when at last upon life's play
The curtain falls, I only pray
That hope may lose itself in truth,
And age in Heaven's immortal youth
And all our loves and longing prove
The foretaste of divine love!"

A PRIZE HEN PARTY.

If three hundred hens lay three hundred eggs in three hundred days, how many hens will it take to lay one hundred eggs in one hundred days? To the first person answering the above problem correctly the publisher of the LADIES' PICTORIAL WEEKLY will give an elegant Upright Piano valued at $325 or its equivalent in cash, as preferred. To the second person will be given an elegant Safety Bicycle, valued at $125, or its equivalent in cash. To the third person, a handsome Gold Watch, valued at $75, or its equivalent in cash. The next fifty persons sending correct answers will each receive a prize, valued at from twenty five dollars to five dollars. Prizes awarded in the U. S. will be sent free of duty. Contestants must enclose with their answer a U. S. Postal Note for thirty cents, (or fifteen U. S. two-cent stamps) for one months' trial subscription to the LADIES' PICTORIAL, WEEKLY, which is one of the handsomest and best ladies' weekly publications on this continent; the object in offering this prize contest is to introduce it to new families, and increase its permanent subscription list. We guarantee that prizes will be awarded strictly in order of merit. The date of postmark on letters is given precedence so that persons living at a distance have just as good an opportunity of securing a valuable prize. Address, LADIES' PICTORIAL CO., "E." Toronto, Canada

—On Thursday afternoon, October 6th, Mr. Frank H. Whiteman and Miss Lyde Holt, both of Philipsburg, were married in the Presbyterian church of that place by Rev. W O. Wright, of Milesburg. A large number of invited friends and relatives were present. Misses Minnie Hall, Maud Holt (sister of the bride), Maggie Stewart, of Snow Shoe, and Lula Harper, of Bellefonte, acted as brides maids. Miss Mary Hirlinger was maid of honor. Harry Sommerville, of Winburn, was groomsman. The ushers were Frank Lukenbach, Thomas J. Lee and Woodland Lerringer. After the ceremony and after a sumtuous banquet at the home of the bride's mother the happy couple started on an extended tour through eastern states. May joy attend them.

TO DRIVE AWAY THE BLUES.

Did you ever have the blues, when you did not know what to do with yourself? Reading is what most people fall back on at such times, and nothing is better to drive away the blues than a good crisp story or a few good jokes. Our special offer of 25 back numbers of the Waverly Magazine, of different dates, for $1,00 postpaid, will supply you with about 400 short, clean and complete stories. jokes ect. The same amount of reading in the trashy 25c novel, would cost you $12.

Send stamp for sample. Address
WAVERLEY MAGAZINE,
Box 172, Boston, Mass
Yours truly,
WAVERLY MAGAZINE.

—Last week Tuesday Mr. William Derstine, who has lived in Bellefonte all his life, left with his family for Rockford, Ill., which place he will make his future home. He leaves our town because he has found that he can no longer earn a living here. He worked for Montgomery & Co. for 26 years but of late, in winter especially, he has not had work much over half the time. He was a good citizen and will be missed. We hope he may meet with success in his new home.

THE POSTMASTER

Winchester, Mass., says: I am personally acquainted with Mr. and Mrs. Carleton, and was astonished at the remarkable effects of your Sulphur Bitters in curing their son, and its large sale is undoubtedly due to the fact that it is an honest medicine. I know of many others who have been cured by its use, and I do not think too much can be said in its praise.
Yours truly,
GEO. P. BROWN, P. M.

INCREASED PRODUCTION OF STEEL.

In 1891, during the first six months of that year, the production of steel ingots in the United States amounted to 1,599,096 tons.

In 1892, during the corresponding period, under Republican reciprocity and protection, our total protection of steel ingots reached 2,305,989 tons.

This increase of 706,903 tons, or 44 per cent., was due to Republican reciprocity and protection.

A LEADER.

Since its first introduction, Electric Bitters has gained rapidly in popular favor, until now it is clearly in the lead among pure medicinal tonics and alteratives—containing nothing which permits its use as a beverage or intoxicant, it is recognized as the best and purest medicine for all ailments of Stomach, Liver or Kidneys—It will cure Sick Headache, Indigestion, Constipation, and drive Malaria from the system. Tatisfaction guaranteed with each bottle or the money will be refunded. Price only 50c. per bottle. Sold by C. M. Parrish.

—There is a great deal of talk in Philipsburg of an electric rail road to run from that town to Houtzdale. A committee has been appointed by the council to determine the best location for the road as far as the borough is concerned. A committee of the Electric Railway Co., was present at the council meeting. We are glad our neighbor is getting every good thing. Bellefonte would have one too only the town is growing less every week and probably a road here would not pay. The town is back to where it was twenty years ago as to its manufacturing establishments that is to one furnace and two Lime Kilns.

FOR OVER THREE MONTHS

my son suffered night and day with rheumatism: so much that he was unable to feed himself. Your Sulphur Bitters cured him, and I am truly thankful to say they are an honest medicine—Mrs. W. H. CARLETON, wife of Deacon Carleton, First Baptist Church, Winchester, Mass.

It is announced that Mr. Labor Commissioner Peck, of New York, appointed by Grover Cleveland and continued in office by Governors Hill and Flower because of his great ability, will soon explode another bomb under the Democracy. This time he will show the increase of wages of various branches of working men, under the McKinley law, of course, and he will make monkeys out of the New York free traders who have been persecuting him.

POISONED BY SCROFULA.

Is the sad story of many lives made miserable through no fault of their own. Scrofula is more especially than any other a hereditary disease, and for this simple reason: Arising from impure and insufficient blood, the disease locates itself in the lymphatics, which are composed of white tissues; there is a period of foetal life when the whole body consists of white tissues, and therefore the unborn child is especially susceptible to this dreadful disease. But there is a remedy for scrofula, whether hereditary or acquired. It is Hood's Sarsaparilla, which by its powerful effect on the blood, expels all trace of the disease and gives to the vital fluid the quality and color of health. If you decide to take Hood's Sarsaparilla do not accept any substitute.

THE Democrats are in high spirits because Wayne MacVeagh, the Philadelphia Mugwump, has promised to vote for Cleveland. There is nothing startling about that. Mr. MacVeagh hasn't been a Republican for ten years.

I am an old man and have been a constant sufferer with catarrh for the last ten years. I am entirely cured by the use of Ely's Cream Batm. It is strange that so simple a remedy will cure such a stubborn disease.—Henry Billings, U. S. Pension Att'y Washington, D. C.

I suffered for more than ten years with that dreadful disease, catarrh, and used every available medicine which was recommended to me. I cannot thank you enough for the relief which Ely's Cream Balm has afforded me.—Emanuel Meyers, Windfield, L. L., N. Y.

SENATOR CAMERON was a caller at the National Republican headquarters a few days ago, and left with Chairman Carter his check for $5,000 for the campaign fund. Bully for Don!

Many have found immediate relief and permanent cure of aggravated cases of rheumatism by the persistent use of Salvation Oil. When applied according to the directions it rarely ever fails to cure the most obstinate cases. As a pain-cure it it has no equal in the market. 25cts.

Ripans Tabules: see advertisement.

"BEFORE AND AFTER" OF THE BALLOT

The New System of Voting Is Very Simple.

How to Mark the Ticket Shown at a Glance.

An Erroneous Impression That Should be Dispelled as the Easiest Thing About the New Election Law Is the Part the Voter Has to Take.

Chairman Reeder, of the Republican state committee, has issued a warning to the party organization throughout the state not to permit voters to become imbued with the idea that there is anything difficult or confusing about the marking of the ballot under the new law to those who have not studied the subject. This is really the simplest part of the new system of voting. That fact should be impressed upon every voter.

The greatest complaints that have been raised against the new law relate to the conflicting provisions of various sections of the act, which is very crudely drawn, and the unnecessary and complicated machinery required in the certification of nominations and the printing of the tickets and the substitution of party rules for the laws of the commonwealth.

Marking the Ballot is Simple.

No one who has studied the law will say that there is anything difficult about the marking of the ballot. In fact, as far as the voter is concerned, the new law presents many advantages over the old system.

The impression that has gotten abroad that voters who go to the polls for the first time will experience trouble in marking their ballots properly, is entirely erroneous. If the matter is not explained it is calculated to keep some citizens away from the polls next month, from timidity or a fear that they may appear ignorant.

Chairman Reeder suggests a simple method of instructing Republicans how to vote for their party nominees.

"Place a cross mark in the square to the right of the word Republican wherever the word Republican appears on the ballot," says General Reeder, "and you will vote the straight Republican ticket."

The Ballot Before Voting.

Here is how the word Republican and the square opposite it appear on the ballot when it is handed to the voters:

REPUBLICAN.	

The above party name with the square to the right of it is placed above each group of candidates of the Republican organization, the nominees of each convention forming a distinct and separate group.

The Ballot After Voting.

Here is how the ticket appears after the voter has marked his ballot, expressing his desire to vote for a group of Republican candidates:

REPUBLICAN.	X

To vote the full Republican ticket a cross mark must be placed in the manner indicated above, opposite the word Republican above each group, or "wherever it appears on the ticket."

In his official instructions sent from the state committee headquarters throughout the commonwealth, Chairman Reeder says:

"If the voter desires to vote the STRAIGHT PARTY TICKET, or in other words, for all the candidates on the Republican ticket, he can do so by making a cross mark, thus **X**, in the square or margin opposite and to the RIGHT of the word Republican at the head or top of each Republican group. This single mark or cross will be equivalent to a cross mark against every name in such Republican group, and will be counted as one vote for each Republican candidate named. Each group in the Republican column must be similarly marked with a cross.

"This year (1892) there will be the following groups in the Republican ticket, to wit: 1. State ticket, embracing candidate for supreme court judge, two candidates for congressmen at large, and thirty-two candidates for electors. 2. Candidate for congress. 3. Candidate for state senator (where such official is to be elected). 4. Candidate or candidates for representative. 5. Candidate for judge (where such official is to be elected). 6. County candidates. To vote the full Republican ticket a cross must be made for each of these groups. **A single cross at the top of the ticket simply votes for the state ticket,** or those in the first group. Such a ballot would not be counted for the candidates for congress, state senator, etc. [In the city and county of Philadelphia separate conventions are held to nominate the several candidates on the county ticket. For each county office, therefore, there is a separate group on the official ballot. In the other counties, however, where the same convention nominates ALL THE COUNTY CANDIDATES, the latter are included in a single group. In other words, the number of Republican certificates of nomination determine the number of Republican groups.]"

Democrats Advertise Peck's Report.

The report of Labor Commissioner Peck, of New York, showing that wages and employment have increased under the McKinley bill, seems to have given the Cleveland boomers and their swallowtail allies pains in their groins. The national Democratic committee, in pursuance of its campaign of blunders, have caused the arrest of Peck in order to compel him to show where he got the information upon which he based his now famous report. The arrest of Peck will draw national interest to the report, and, of course, it will now be read by everybody. In this way the Democratic national committee advertises Peck and his Republican argument. It looks as if there was a scarcity of brains at the head of the Democratic national committee.

Bunco Banking.

"The Democrats have a policy, and it is affirmative—no hesitation or evasion in it. The president and Mr. Blaine point it out in their letters," wrote Murat Halstead the other day. "It is the bunco business. We refer to the state bank system, by which, before the war, the farmers and the men of the shops, all laboring men and wage earners, were miserably cheated. The farmers, particularly, were buncoed out of millions. The Democrats want the old swindle revived. The great and only affirmative defined principle is bunco banking."

PROTECTION AT HOME.

Major McKinley Speaks to Pennsylvania Wool Growers.

He Points Out How the Sheep Owners of the Keystone State Are Benefited by the Tariff.

WASHINGTON, Pa., Oct. 12.

Nothing that has been said in this campaign has attracted so much attention from farmers in this section of the state as Major McKinley's reference in his recent speech here to the tariff on wool. This is a big wool growing district, and the great protection champion made a ten strike when he touched on this issue.

"They tell us," said he, "that wool has gone down in price under the tariff of 1890. Our Democratic friends attribute every fluctuation in the values of commodities to the tariff. If the price of an article goes up it is the tariff, and if it goes down it is the tariff. Wool is lower in the markets of the world. The kind of wool you farmers of Washington county produce can be bought in London for fifteen cents a pound. An American manufacturer can go to London, buy his cargo of wool at 15 cents, bring it to New York at a cost of about 1 cent for transportation, which makes 16 cents, pay the duty of 11 cents, and have his wool in New York at a total cost of 27 cents. So you must sell your wool, if at all, at 27 cents per pound. Suppose the price of wool in the markets of the world falls to 10 cents per pound, then it can be laid down in New York at 10 cents, plus 1 cent cost of transportation, plus 11 cents duty, or 22 cents, and you farmers must take if you sell your wool 22 cents per pound. Let wool in the markets of the world drop to 5 cents per pound, then your importer will get his wool in New York at London price, 5 cents, plus transportation 1 cent, plus 11 cents, or a total of 17 cents per pound.

Give American Wool a Show.

"Then you farmers must sell your wool, if at all, at 17 cents per pound. But suppose the duty on wool is removed, and the Democrat party is committed to free wool, then an American manufacturer can go to London, buy his cargo of wool for the present price of 15 cents, pay his 1 cent per pound for transportation and deliver his wool in New York at 16 cents per pound. Then if you sold your wool at all you must sell it at 16 cents. Would you rather sell it for 27 cents under Republican protection or for 16 cents under Democratic free trade? (Loud applause.) The Democratic party is committed to free wool by the bill passed in the last congress. It ought to receive no farmer's vote. If you want free wool vote the Democratic ticket and for a revenue tariff; if you want our American wool producers to have a prefference over foreign producers, vote the Republican ticket and for a protective tariff."

The Cost of Wildcat Banks.

There is no longer, under the national banking system, the constant risk of loss through holding bills of broken banks. There is no longer the constant tax imposed upon every dealer, by reason of the high rate of exchange charged on bills of banks in other states. The cost of these features of the state banking system to the people of this country cannot be estimated, though it was the judgment of most experienced and competent observers many years ago that the people lost every year a sum greater than 5 per cent. of the entire state bank circulation. If in place of a thousand millions of national currency, without a dollar of loss, there were now similar losses on a like amount of state bank circulation, the tax upon the people of the United States would exceed $50,000,000 yearly, to say nothing of the incalculable inconvenience and constan risk in all commercial transactions.

Sickles Had to Withdraw.

General Dan Sickles, the grim veteran of "two wars," stands by his Chicago convention declaration that there are 25,000 Democratic soldiers in the state of New York who will vote against Cleveland. General Sickles, in an interview in the New York Sun, says that in 1888 he accompanied Governor Hill in a stumping tour of the state at the latter's solicitation, his part being to drum up the Democratic old soldier laggards to the Cleveland sutler tent. He found, he says, he could make no impression upon them; that they believed Cleveland was inimical to them and that they preferred General Harrison. General Sickles desired to be released from his engagements in the state, but Governor Hill induced him to continue the tour and speak on the general issues of the campaign, dropping the "old soldier racket."

The Tariff and Tobacco.

The McKinley act has been of the greatest benefit to the tobacco growers of the United States. It has released American planters from ruinous competition with the cheap labor of Sumatra, and has enabled them to obtain higher prices for their crop and to enlarge materially the volume of production. Tobacco farming has become an important industry in Pennsylvania, New England, New York and other states which have suffered from competition with western states in the production of breadstuffs. While the crop is a small one in comparison with the main agricultural staples, it creates one of a minor class of industries which enable eastern farmers to make a living. It deserved an effective measure of protection, and has received it from the hands of Republican legislators.

Sam Josephs Not Betting on Grover.

The Hon. Samuel Josephs, whom President Cleveland refused to appoint as marshal for the First district of Pennsylvania, because he couldn't present "a clean bill of health," has been wearing his coat buttoned over his pocket book ever since the betting begun on the national result. Although the Hon. Joseph is the author of the now famous parody on the baby song in "Wang" of "Grover, Grover, Four More Years of Grover," yet, singularly, his money is not talking that way.

A Timely Query.

If the McKinley law has increased the price of everything that is required to sustain or make life comfortable, why is it that a thorough investigation made by a committee of the United States senate develops the fact that the cost of living has decreased 5.4 per cent. since the enactment of the law?—New York Advertiser.

McKinley Law Result.

Albany, Wis., follows Eau Claire, Sioux City and Minneapolis in erecting a large linen mill. This inspires the Democratic press to utter Sioux war whoops against the encroachment of the robber barons on northwest hunting grounds.—Chicago Tribune.

What is

CASTORIA

Castoria is Dr. Samuel Pitcher's prescription for Infants and Children. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. It is a harmless substitute for Paregoric, Drops, Soothing Syrups, and Castor Oil. It is Pleasant. Its guarantee is thirty years' use by Millions of Mothers. Castoria destroys Worms and allays feverishness. Castoria prevents vomiting Sour Curd, cures Diarrhœa and Wind Colic. Castoria relieves teething troubles, cures constipation and flatulency. Castoria assimilates the food, regulates the stomach and bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. Castoria is the Children's Panacea—the Mother's Friend.

Castoria.

"Castoria is an excellent medicine for children. Mothers have repeatedly told me of its good effect upon their children."
DR. G. C. OSGOOD,
Lowell, Mass.

"Castoria is the best remedy for children of which I am acquainted. I hope the day is not far distant when mothers will consider the real interest of their children, and use Castoria instead of the various quack nostrums which are destroying their loved ones, by forcing opium, morphine, soothing syrup and other hurtful agents down their throats, thereby sending them to premature graves."
DR. J. F. KINCHELOE,
Conway, Ark.

Castoria.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me."
H. A. ARCHER, M. D.,
111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

"Our physicians in the children's department have spoken highly of their experience in their outside practice with Castoria, and although we only have among our medical supplies what is known as regular products, yet we are free to confess that the merits of Castoria has won us to look with favor upon it."
UNITED HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY,
Boston, Mass.
ALLEN C. SMITH, *Pres.*,

The Centaur Company, 77 Murray Street, New York City.

A GRAND PRIZE

BIBLE COMPETITION.

Two Thousand Dollars in Prizes will be Equitably Distributed.

READ OUR PLAN.

For several years past competitions of an instructive order have been offered by responsible business houses and manufacturers in England with the object of increasing their sales and intereeting their customers in their respective goods. These contests, on account of the unquestioned fairness displayed in conducting them, have interested the best people of Great Britain. Beleiving that competitions offered by a manufacturing concern such as ours, and conducted in the same honorable manner, would excite universal interest among the intelligent people of the United States and Canada, our Company have decided to offer a Prize Competition in which our first effort will be to make it *strictly fair and impartial*. The intention is to satisfy everyone entering this competition that they have been duly credited with the position which their efforts have earned for them. We are sure that this class of a prize contest will receive the approval of parents and all those having the instruction of the young at heart. The prizes to be awarded in this competition will consist entirely of articles *of sufficient value* to be appreciated by every person receiving one as a fair reward for the efforts put forth by them. Our intention is to divide the amount to be given away in prizes varying in value from eight dollars to one hundred dollars each, and we enter into an *honorable agreement* with those entering this competition to distribute fairly Two THOUSAND DOLLARS in prizes.

PRIZE BIBLE COMPETITION.

We will pay ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS in cash to the first person who correctly answers the following questions: Where in the Bible do the following three words first appear? 1, RAIN; 2, BREAD; 3, MILK. The second person answering correctly will receive Seventy-five Dollars in cash. The third person sending correct answer will receive Fifty Dollars in cash. The next ten will each receive an elegant Coin Silver (hunting case) Watch. The next ten will each receive a first-class pair of Opera Glasses.

LAST PBIZES.—The thirty-three persons sending the thirty-three answers which are received *last* will receive duplicates of the prizes that aae awarded for the first and middle thirty-three correct answers, the last correct answer receiving the One Hundred Dollars, the next to the last the Seventy-five Dollars, and so on until the thirty-three prizes for the thirty-three correct answers have been awarded.

SPECIAL PRIZES.—A prize consisting of an elegant Ladies' or Gentleman's Watch will be given to the person sending the first correct answer which is the first received from their State or Province.

CONDITIONS:

Answers must be accompanied with fifteen Unised States two-cent postage stamps for one package of PEARLIFOAM, which is the latest scientific discovery for cleansing and preserving the teeth. Onr object is to introduce and attract attention to Pearlifoam, which is the only preparation whose manufacturers are willing to offer a reward of *Five Hundred Dollars* to any dentist who can show that it contains anything injurious to the teeth. A mouthful of pearly white teeth is the sure result of its constant use. It is recommended by the leaders of the dental profession everywhere; ask your dentist what he thinks of it. Pearlifoam is sent by mail, postpaid, and free of customs duty.

AWARD OF PRIZES.—Ten of the leading ministers of our city will be invited to attend and essist in the award of the prizes.

Be sure and send your answer to-day. You may receive a valuable prize for your trouble. Address,

EXQUISITE TOILET MFG. CO.,
37 2t 170 Yonge Street, TORONTO, Canuda.

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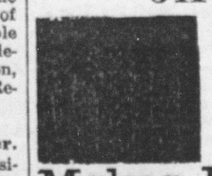

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Makes Ice Cream in 30 Seconds.

"DIRT DEFIES THE KING." THEN

SAPOLIO

IS GREATER THAN ROYALTY ITSELF.

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NORTHWEST CORNER PENN AVENUE AND SIXTH STREET, PITTSBURG, PA
TWENTY-THREE THOUSAND GRADUATES.

The largest and most progressive Business College in the United States. Send for new illustrated catalogue giving full particulars, mailed free. Address,

36 8t J. C. SMITH'S SONS.

VOTING SCHOOLS TO BE OPENED.

General Reeder Wants One in Every Election Precinct.

He Issues Text Books and Sample Ballots Under the New Law.

The Republican State Chairman Points Out the Necessity of Immediate Instruction in the New System of Balloting, and Comments on Mistakes That Have Been and That Are Likely to Occur.

(Special Correspondence.)

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 5.

Complications over the introduction of the new ballot law continue to arise. Every mail brings to General Reeder some query calling for explanation in reply. The chairman is kept busy answering communications of this character, in addition to looking after the usual duties of his position. Thousands of copies of the book of instructions to voters and explanation of the new system of balloting, prepared under Chairman Reeder's direction, are being sent out from the state committee headquarters to the chairmen of the Republican county committees for distribution among the voters.

Ballots and Text Books.

Sample ballots are also being distributed throughout the state by the Republican commitee, independent of the department of the secretary of the commonwealth. These ballots are to be used in educating Republicans how to vote for their party's nominees. They are very carefully labeled with simple and explicit directions how to mark the ticket to insure the counting of the vote for every Republican candidate on the ballot.

Chairman Reeder has determined to make an effort to have schools of instruction in the new system of voting opened in every county. He would have one in every voting precinct in the state if possible.

To Establish Voting Schools.

"No one," said Chairman Reeder today, "who has not had an opportunity to see the mistakes that are made by many who claim to be familiar with the law, can appreciate the importance of general and thorough instruction on this subject. I want to see a voting school established in every precinct in the state. There cannot be too much attention given to this matter. The law is itself poorly put together, and there have been many different constructions of its provisions."

"That there can be no excuse for mistake on the part of Republicans, we have issued from the state committee headquarters a pamphlet which should be taken as the text book for the schools of instruction. It contains all necessary directions how to vote, prepared in a compact and simple form. These books are being distributed by thousands to the Republican county chairmen, who will see that they get into the hands of voters. In addition to this, we are sending out thousands of sample ballots, which are to be used in explaining the system of marking the ticket.

Must Not Confuse Voters.

"We propose to follow this up by a thorough digest of the new law, which will give the duties of election officers. It will not be necessary for the voter to study this, as the book for voters covers everything that he needs to know.

"Of course, no one can know too much about the act, but care should be taken not to needlessly confuse voters. There has already been too much done in that direction. Many citizens who took pains to study the form of ballot first sent out by the state department will have to go over the whole subject again, as the form of ticket has been entirely changed."

A Mistake on the Ballot.

Attention has been called to the fact that even the latest form of ballot sent out by the state department is not correctly and properly printed. This ticket has this notice printed at the top of the ballot:

A cross (X) marked in the square at the right of A GROUP OF CANDIDATES indicates a vote for all the candidates in such group.

Now, what should have been printed there is this:

A cross (X) mark placed in the square at the right of the PARTY NAME at the head or top of each group indicates a vote for all the candidates in such groups.

An infallible rule for Republicans to follow, in voting the straight ticket, is to place a cross (X) mark in the square to the right of the word "Republican," wherever that word appears on the official ballot.

A Great Problem to Meet.

The printing of the tickets is going to give the party leaders and the county commissioners great annoyance. Few counties in the state have printing houses sufficiently equipped to print, paste and perforate the ballots. The time in which the work is to be done is very short. It is feared that great confusion will follow, unless the size of the ballot is not at once determined upon so that the paper may be ordered for the printers.

The grouping of the candidates must also be carefully looked after. It is so easy to make a mistake. This fact can be appreciated when it is known that a prominent candidate for the legislature, who is a newspaper owner and publisher, printed General Reeder's instructions on one page of his paper and on another page gave his own views of the law, which, if followed, would have resulted in the printing of an unlawful ballot.

No Tickets in German.

"While I am just as anxious as my Democratic cousin, Chairman Wright, to facilitate the polling of the full German vote," said Chairman Reeder today, "yet, as a lawyer, I cannot see that it is possible to have any of the official ballots printed in any other than the English language."

This remark was in reply to a request for an opinion on State Chairman Wright's move to have tickets printed in German for distribution in Lehigh, Berks, Northumberland, Lebanon, Lancaster and other counties in which there is a large German population.

"The law says," continued General Reeder, "that there shall be only seventy-five official ballots printed for every fifty voters on the assessor's list. The tickets must be bound together and torn off from the stubs and handed to the voters as they pass beyond the guard rail. There is as much authority for the printing of tickets in Welsh, Scandinavian, Swiss or any other foreign language as in German. A man would never know in what language he was going to find his ticket printed if the batch in the pad contained ballots in any other than English types. Under the old system the parties could distribute different sorts of tickets, but the new law makes all ballots uniform, and each voter must take the ballot handed to him as it is torn off the stub."

Success of the League Convention.

The state convention of the Republican League of Pennsylvania at Williamsport last week practically inaugurated the popular demonstrations of the presidential campaign in Pennsylvania. The convention was an unexpected success in the large attendance and the enthusiasm manifested in the canvass by the delegates and other visitors from different parts of the state. After the fizzle of Chauncey Black's Democratic society assembly at Scranton, fears were entertained in some quarters that the Republican League might not make a much better showing. That this apprehension was groundless was apparent when the great throng of earnest, aggressive and enthusiastic young Republicans assembled in the "Boom City" of Lycoming. There were exactly the same number of clubs represented as had delegates in the Scranton convention of last year, the biggest in the history of the league.

Harmony and Hard Work.

Harmony and a zealous interest in the welfare of the Republican party and the success of all its candidates characterized the proceedings.

The league was pledged to renewed efforts to assist the regular party organization. A practical move was at once made in calling upon all members to join in the work of educating the voters in the new system of balloting and to prepare to protect the interests of Republican candidates on election day at the polls.

At the closing mass meeting at Williamsport Congressman Robinson, who was re-elected president of the State League; Major Alex McDowell, nominee for congressman at large; Congressman Charles W. Stone, General Hastings, President James Francis Burke, of the American Republican College League, and others spoke. That same night there was an immense Republican demonstration in progress in western Pennsylvania, at Washington, where Major McKinley, the star speaker, was accorded a grand ovation.

Many Republican Rallies.

This week's schedule at Republican state headquarters includes mass meetings at Shenandoah, York, Chambersburg, McConnellsburg, Indiana, Sewickley, West Grove, Allentown, Hazleton, Altoona, and half a dozen other places. Ex-Auditor General Jerome B. Niles, of Tioga; Congressional Candidate S. J. M. McCarroll, of Dauphin; ex-Representative Harry Hall, of Mercer; General Hastings, Congressman Dalzell and others are assigned to different points.

TRUTH AND THE TARIFF.

Democrats Can Never Couple the Two Together.

They Harp Upon Free Raw Material, but a Study of the McKinley Bill Will Knock Their Arguments Sky High.

NEW YORK, Oct. 5.

Democrats are forever harping on free raw materials. They say they want raw materials admitted free, so our manufacturers need not pay so much for them and may thereby be enabled to compete with those of other nations in the markets of the world. They cry for the reduction of the tariff on such materials, and most of them really believe that raw materials are taxed as highly as the finished product. The other night Senator Hill told his audience in Brooklyn that the Democratic party had declared protection unconstitutional and he indorsed that; and then he proceeded to tell what kind of a tariff he wanted. First, he says, the necessaries of life should be substantially free; second, that luxuries should bear the heaviest burdens; third, that there should be free raw material for the benefit of our manufacturers; fourth, that the tariff upon manufactured articles should, as a general rule, be larger where similar articles are manufactured in this country than where they are not; fifth, that the tariff imposed upon all manufactured articles should equal the difference between the rate of wages paid in this and foreign countries, so far as labor enters into the cost of their production.

Hill's Ignorance.

Possibly Senator Hill did not know—certainly his audience did not—that in every particular he was describing the tariff as it exists. Are bread, meat, milk, sugar, coffee, tea "necessaries of life?" There is no tariff on any of them. Luxuries do bear the heaviest burden. Our tariff is heaviest upon articles that are made in this country and is so adjusted as to equal substantially the difference in wages. These are things nobody can dispute. How about the free raw materials?

In the first place, the free list of the McKinley act is the largest ever known, and the percentage, in value, of articles admitted free is the largest in our history—larger than under the "Walker tariff," or under the low revenue tariff that preceded the financial crash of 1837. And almost every one of these articles on the free list is raw material. There are hundreds of them, and the value of them imported last year was $460,562,153, or 55 per cent. of our total imports. These raw materials form a large proportion of the materials used in manufacture, but there are many things which are raw material to one manufacturer which are the finished product of another, and on most of these things duties must be paid. But if manufacturers use such things in making up goods for export the duties are refunded on exportation. Section 25 of the McKinley act provides as follows:

Tariff Refunded.

"That where imported materials on which duties have been paid are used in the manufacture of articles manufactured or produced in the United States, there shall be allowed on the exportation of such articles a drawback equal in amount to the duties paid on the materials used, less 1 per centum of such duties." Under this provision our manufacturers can compete in all the world's markets just as freely as they could under free trade or a revenue tariff.

When Democrats cry out against the McKinley act for putting a high tariff on "the necessaries of life" and on raw materials, they simply don't know what they are talking about, or else they are trying to deceive the people.

UNION SOLDIERS OPPOSE CLEVELAND

Failure of a Desperate Effort to Deceive the Veterans.

A Bitter Southern Outbreak Spoils the Scheme.

The True Sentiment of the Dominant Element of the Democracy Toward the Brave Men Who Upheld the Flag, and Their Candidate's Unfriendly Record.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5.

The struggle the Democratic leaders are making to capture part of the soldier vote is amusing. It need scarcely be added that there is little prospect of success in their undertaking. Nevertheless, it is interesting to see the efforts they are making to assure the old soldiers of the great affection in which the Democratic party at large, and particularly the southern end of it, holds them. The Democratic national committee has prepared a series of documents intended to prove that the Democratic party has always loved the old soldiers and been responsible for a very large proportion of the legislation in their behalf. Of course, no old soldier, or Republican, or anybody else, in fact, familiar with the history of this country will for a moment believe any such false statements. Nevertheless these documents are being widely distributed.

A Campaign Trick.

Not content with this Chairman Harrity the other day ordered a Democratic convention in North Carolina to declare itself in favor of the principles of the Democratic platform, and then himself interpreted that declaration as meaning that the ex-Confederates were in favor of liberal pensions to the old soldiers. The literary bureau of the national committee gave out a statement to the press showing that Chairman Harrity had received a communication from the State Association of Democratic Clubs of North Carolina, largely composed of ex-Confederates, reaffirming the principles enunciated in the Democratic platform. Then the literary bureau of the national committee, casuming that this declaration referred particularly to pensions, quoted the pension plank of the Chicago platform, but indiscreetly added those features which denounce the present administration of the pension office as incompetent, corrupt, disgraceful and dishonest. In view of the fact that the house investigation, which extended for months, failed to show any foundation for these charges, and that the session of congress ended without even the adoption of any condemnation of the pension office by the Democratic house, this assertion seems to be rather gratuitous.

The Feeling Down South.

The real cause of the sudden outburst of affection for the old soldiers on the part of the Democratic leaders and southern Democratic associations is the appearance in sundry newspapers of quotations from earnest Democratic organs in the south, which organs, with more zeal than discretion, have told some plain truths about the feelings of the Democrats towards the old soldiers. Here are some of the quotations. It is not surprising that the Democratic leaders thought it judicious to try and offset them. The following is a quotation from the Globe, Durham, N. C.:

"I am for the brave Buffalo man who slapped the dirty pensioners, who are for the most part beggars, in the face. They were dirty and lousy rascals who came into this country and who abused women, who burned homes, who stole all that was in sight, and today, without an honorable scar, are bleeding this country, and I am helping to pay for it. Let the hired Yankees howl. I am of the south, and for the south. The pension fraud is a theft, and we repeat that no man can honestly defend it. The south has been taxed to death to pay this grand army of rascals—those battle scarred bums who reach out the empty palm—and when Cleveland struck the beggars in the face he did a good business job. We hope to God that he may have a chance to hit 'em again. Vagrants and mendicants should be both vigorously slapped and kicked."

The Raleigh News-Observer says: "Cleveland vetoed about two hundred and fifty pension bills and allowed a large number to die by what is known as the 'pocket veto.' Because of this work Cleveland was defeated four years ago, when he should have been re-elected."

The Memphis Appeal-Democrat says of the administration of President Harrison: "This drain of forty millions is exhausting the energies of the south, and, in connection with the tariff taxes, has reduced the southern farmers to a condition of actual want. The continuation of Benjamin Harrison in the presidential chair opens the way for a still further looting of the treasury. A service pension bill will be passed before long unless the people drive off the looters."

Cleveland's Substitute.

The Globe, Durham, N. C., in an article on this subject says: "Some of the northern newspapers are howling about the fact that Grover Cleveland hired a cheap man to represent him when the north pillaged, and plundered, and burned and ravished the south. There could not be a better recommendation. The scamps at the north who went into the war went in for $14 a month, with an explicit understanding that they could and should steal all that was in sight. Grover Cleveland knew that the country would need his services in 1884, and again in 1892, and he did not propose to have his body filled with lead in order to give a Yankee a chance to pick his pocket after he had been killed. He simply did a good business job, as he did when he slapped the dirty beggars called pensioners in the face. Why should he, a statesman and a man of his intellect, take the chance of war when he could hire a cheap fellow to represent him? There is no reason. If Cleveland would have fought he would have been lowered in the estimation of the south. He did not propose to use his skill in killing the boys of the southland. The solid south owes a debt of gratitude to Grover Cleveland."

The American (Ga.) Times-Recorder, in denouncing the pension legislation, says: "It requires the proceeds of 1,000,000 bales of cotton every year to pay the south's part of the pension fund, two-thirds of which is paid to support tramps and beggars who claim to have fought for the union. This is one of the means invented by the Republicans to drain the southern people of their money."

MAJOR M'KINLEY AND HIS BILL.

What the Framer of the Great Tariff Law Says.

And What Others Have to Say of the Author and the Act.

The Republican Party Boldly and Confidently Waging the Presidential Campaign with Protection Inscribed Upon Its Banners and Its Special Champion in the Thick of the Fight.

The platform of the Democratic party is a declaration of retrogression, says Major McKinley. It insists upon being backward; it sees nothing good in front of it; it is a standing protest against the progress and prosperity of the country. It is heedless of the most stupendous facts, and will not recognize those which, to any fair minded man, are indisputable. It insists that we cannot make tin plate; it made that declaration when the new law was being considered in congress; made it immediately afterward, and still insists that tin plate cannot be made in this country, and is not made in this country, when the official statement of the government shows that we have twenty-seven factories in practical operation today and seventeen more in process of construction which very soon will be in operation. They said we could not make steel; they said we could not make steel rails; they said we could not make watches, and pottery, china and glass and plate glass, but undaunted by their predictions we are now making them as good as they are anywhere in the world; and so it is with tin plate. The American people can make anything they want, and with the adequate protection which we propose to give them they will make everything they want.

A False Democratic Cry.

After the great outcry of the Democracy over the new tariff it was assumed two years ago that prices of ready made clothing would be advanced in consequence of the passage of the McKinley act, and also that the wages of the workmen in that trade would be reduced accordingly by manufacturers as an offset to the increased cost of material. Reports from Philadelphia, New York, Rochester and other large manufacturing cities show that neither of these results has followed. Ready made clothing is as cheap as it was two years ago, and the workmen are making as good wages, with the marked advantage of steadier employment. The price lists and wage schedules of the manufacturers demonstrate the falsity of the predictions made two years ago in both respects.

It was one of the chief objects of the McKinley act to secure the production in the United States of a large variety of the finer manufactures of both woolen and cotton goods. This result has already been partially accomplished. Enlargements and improvements in woolen mills have been made and many new factories have been built. Not only is every woolen mill in the running on full time, but there is also a marked improvement in the qualities of manufactured goods. The greatest activity prevails in this branch of business, and the number of competitors for supplying the home market with materials for clothing is rapidly increasing. If the McKinley law remains in operation a few years longer the effect of largely increased competition will be fully produced, and great reductions to consumers will inevitably follow. Meanwhile there is no increased burden to consumers and no decline in wages, and the volume of business in manufacturing woolens and clothing is expanding enormously.

American Woollens.

One of the objects of the McKinley tariff was the introduction of higher grades of woollen goods of domestic manufacture. Our correspondence from Rockville, Conn., shows how successful has been the operation of the act in this respect. The mills in that flourishing city are now producing the highest qualities of woollens, and many of the free trade doctrinaires are wearing them without knowing it. The prosperity of this industry is the direct result of the McKinly tariff. The production has largely increased; employment is constant for the best classes of skilled labor; wages are a long way in advance of the English scale, and the city is flourishing as at no other period in its history. The contrast between the condition of this town in President Cleveland's time and under President Harrison's administration is a most instructive one.

As one notes the signs of business improvement, the prosperity of the working people and their surplus earnings in the savings banks, much patience is required in order to deal with tolerance and good nature with free trade arguments. The passage of the revenue tariff favored by Mr. Cleveland is so evidently a movement in the interest of England's industries that the wonder is that any American leader can be found who is willing to advocate it. A low tariff will menace prosperous communities like Rockville, with the ruin of its industries and the degradation of its labor. Why should Americans be deliberately plotting against these home industries and the comfort and happiness of the working people employed in them?—New York Tribune.

Our Growing Tin Industries.

The press of England offers striking proofs of our brilliant prospects and of the depression of British industries. In the London Times, July 26, occurs this note: "All the operatives at the Mellyn Tin plate works, in the Swansea district, have struck work in consequence of wages dispute with the masters. Tin plate works in Great Britain are now being closed owing to the great depression of trade and diminution of prices. The demand for block plate for America is large and growing daily, showing that the tinning process is making great strides in America. In a few months more the tin houses in Wales will have to close."

Let the Good Work Go On.

President Rogers, of the Welsh Tin Plate Makers' association, states that the United States now has the largest tin plate factory in the world, and that at the present rate of development the United States will soon lead the world in the manufacture of tin plate, as in the manufacture of pig iron and steel rails.—Chicago Tribune.

THE FIGURE GROWING LARGE.

The Homestead Trouble Will Cost the State Over $400,000.

Adjutant General Greenland passed through here Thursday evening enroute to Homestead, and it is probable that the Sixteenth regiment on duty at that place will be ordered home in a few days. The trouble at that point, it is estimated, will cost the state upwards of $400,000 for military service. The adjutant general has already drawn warrants to the amount of $282,899.93 for pay for officers and men, commissary stores, quartermasters' bills, horse hire and other incidentals. The Fifteenth regiment, which was withdrawn on Monday, is entitled to eleven days pay, and the Sixteenth regiment has not been paid since September 9.

The Pennsylvania railroad company's bill for transporting troops, arms, tents, etc., is $52,000, and it is expected that the bills of the other railroads of the state will be not less than $10,000, and possibly $15,000, in the aggregate.

When the troops were first called out, Governor Patterson estimated the cost at $250,000, or $100,000 more than the cost of the annual summer encampment. The Fifteenth regiment will be paid in a day or two, and the Sixteenth as soon after it is withdrawn as possible.

A new Roman Catholic convent is to be erected at Cresson at a cost of $200,000. The school will be for girls and is to be but on a tract of land containing 30 acres. The main building will be sandstone front with brick walls. The dimensions are 250x100 feet. In the building will be three dormitories, two reflectories, and handsome chapel with fine carved oak ceiling and rooms for the sisters. The capacity will be 150 pupils. A suit of rooms will be fitted up for the occupancy of the Bishop when he makes a visit. Two towers will cap either end of the main building.

An open letter to women. No. 1.

Laurel Ave., San Francisco, May 18, 1892.

"Dear friend of women:

"When my baby was born, five years ago, I got up in six days. Far too soon. Result: falling of the womb. Ever since I've been miserable.

"I tried everything: doctors, medicines, apparatus; but grew worse.

"I could hardly stand; and walking without support was impossible.

"At last I saw an advertisement of Lydia E. Pinkham's *Vegetable Compound*, and decided to try it. The effect was astonishing. Since I took the first bottle my womb has not troubled me, and, thanks only to you, I am now well. Every suffering woman should know how reliable your compound is. It is a sure cure."

Mrs. A. Detwiler.

All druggists sell it, or sent by mail, in form of Pills or Lozenges, on receipt of $1. Correspondence freely answered. Address in confidence, LYDIA E. PINKHAM MEDICAL CO., LYNN, MASS. Liver Pills, 25c.

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The Consumptive and Feeble and all who suffer from exhausting diseases should use Parker's Ginger Tonic. It cures the worst Cough, Weak Lungs, Debility, Indigestion, Female Weakness, Rheumatism and Pain. 50c. & $1.

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IS WATERPROOF. A HANDSOME POLISH. A LEATHER PRESERVER. NO BRUSHING REQUIRED. Shoes can be washed daily.

Used by men, women and children.

Brother come out and let me be inside. Will my face and hands be red, too?

Of course they will sister, because Papa painted the window with

TRUE PIK-RON TRY IT.

A PAINT THAT ONE CAN SEE THROUGH.

10c.—A BOTTLE—10c.

WOLFF & RANDOLPH, Philadelphia.

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Cleanses the Nasal Passages,

Allays Pain and Inflamation,

Heals the Sores

Restores the Senses of Taste and Smell.

CATARRH

HAY-FEVER

TRY THE CURE

A particle is applied into each nostril and is agreeable. Price 50 cents at Druggist; by mail, registered, 60 cts.

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THE GREAT TEMPERANCE DRINK

is a family affair—a requisite of the home. A 25 cent package makes 5 gallons of a delicious, strengthening, effervescent beverage.

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Cures Chapped Hands, Wounds, Burns, Etc.

Removes and Prevents Dandruff.

WHITE RUSSIAN SOAP.

Specially Adapted for Use in Hard Water.

MISSING LINKS.

A Maine woman conducts a large foundry and engine works at Dunkirk, N. Y.

A Russian can plead infancy for a long time, as he does not come of age till he is 26 years old.

In South America there is a race of cats to which "meowing" is an unlearned accomplishment.

While there are now 1,000,000 Hebrews in the United States, there are over 5,000,000 in Russia.

A man down in Georgia has built a number of houses which are occupied by widows free of rent.

The maintenance of the sultan harem costs Turkey 30,000,000 gold roubles yearly, or $15,000,000.

A Connecticut scientist calculates that there are 43,560,000 mosquito larvæ in an acre of swamp land.

A 14-year-old boy at San Jose, Cal., thrashed his father because he ordered him to bring in some hay.

A blacksmith's tools of the present day are almost identical with those used in the same trade over 300 years ago.

The Presbyterians are about to establish a college in Salt Lake City, and have purchased a site of 100 acres.

A thimble is really etymologically considered only a "thumb belt," the original thimbles having been worn on the thumb.

In the expenditure of money for educational purposes direct from the treasury Kentucky is the third state in the union.

In England there are 30,000 miles of telegraph lines. The number of messages received in London last year was 6,000,000.

The British ship Berean, which recently rounded Cape Horn, experienced the phenomenon of a heavy cloud of dust at sea.

The registrar general's returns show that for every 100 death in English country districts there are 120 deaths in the towns.

It would take forty years for all the water in the great lakes to pour over Niagara at the rate of 1,000,000 cubic feet a second.

A Boston writer has figured up that heaven contains 1,800,000,000 souls, agninst a population in hades of 175,000,000,000.

One million three hundred thousand pounds werth of pickles and sauces are exported from England to other countries yearly.

Professor A. W. Vogel, a Berlin chemist, claims to have discovered a system of reproducing natural colors in photography.

The German and Austrian Aldine society has erected 410 taverns in the mountains where students can board at reduced rates.

The well that prompted Samuel Woodworth to write "The Old Oaken Bucket," is still kept in good condition at Scituate, Mass.

Jewelers report that gold dollars are extremely scarce, and many other persons note a similarity in the silver and paper varieties.

If at the table a little salt is spilt between two people, the way to prevent a quarrel is for each to take a pinch and throw it over his left shoulder.

The Chinese razor has the shape of an isosceles triangle. It is made of rude steel and many of them are pounded up from worn-out horseshoes.

An interesting literary relic has just been unearthed by the London Johnson club, viz., an original copy of the sale catalogue of Dr. Johnson's library.

A man at Kings Mountain, N. C., has a Jersey heifer, 19 months old, that has never had a calf, but gives about one and a half gallons of milk a day.

It is interesting to note that of the 328,000 divorces granted in the United States during the last twenty years 316,000 were granted at the request of wives.

The mortality among cattle at sea resulting from cruelty, want of water, etc., was formerly stated at 16 per cent, while at the present time it is 1 per cent.

One of the flourishing industries in Cairo, Egypt, is the manufacture of paint from mummies. The mummies are ground to powder and the powder is mixed with oil.

A list of musical compositions by women from 1675 to 1885 includes fifty-five serious operas, fifty-three comic operas and two oratorios, besides a few cantatas, ballads, etc.

A "Defense of Cain," intended to show that Cain was a much abused person, has just been published. Almost any man can get sympathy nowadays if he is bad enough.

A young man in Texas started to town the other day to get a marriage license, but the clerk had sold out. He invested in a pair of shoes and went home perfectly happy.

Frau Probsti, who enjoyed the distinction of being the heaviest woman in Europe, has just died at Traubring, in Bavaria, at the age of 41. At her death she weighed over 550 pounds.

There are in Great Britain and Ireland no fewer than 2,788,000 acres of woodland. Notwithstanding this fact, timber to the value of £16,000,000 is annually imported into the country.

Few families can show a record like that of the Gross family of Richmond, Ind. There are six brothers and five sisters of the family, and there has not been a death among them for fifty years.

Dr. Alexander Schadenberg, a botanist, recently discovered the largest flower on record in the Phillippine islands. It was nearly a yard in diameter and weighed more than twenty-two pounds.

The largest town clock in the world is in the tower of the Glasgow university at Glasgow, Scotland. The clock weighs about a ton and a half and has a pendulum weighing 300 pounds.

The nebula in Orion is a fine telescopic object now. The great black space in this nebula is known among unpoetic star-gazers as the coal-hole. No star has ever been seen in this hole in the universe.

Pope Leo XIII. owns a pearl left to him by his predecessor on the throne of St. Peter which is worth £20,000, and the chain of thirty-two pearls owned by the Empress Frederick is estimated at £35,000.

There are nearly 200,000 miles of railway in the United States. And yet the time is easily within the memory of middle-aged men when the total railway mileage of the country was less than 10,000 miles.

It appears that there are now in the state of Louisiana 250 lepers, thirty of whom are in the city of New Orleans; that most of them have inherited the dreadful disease and that but few of them are isolated from the rest of the community.

Dr. Peters, the African explorer, has discovered enormous saltpeter beds between Mount Kilima-Njario and the volcano Donjo Ngai. The whole great territory between Kilima-Njaro and Donjo Ngai is reputed to be one great saltpeter bed.

A Colorado judge states that by the use of certain chemicals it is possible to remove the words of a letter and substitute others without detection even under a microscope. Experts in a recent case actually made one test in the judge's court.

A woman in Dexter, Me., who became a convert to the faith cure belief six months ago, put away her false teeth, confident that new ones would sprout naturally. Since she cut her store teeth, however, she has felt no others gumming along.

HOW MUCH IT COSTS TO LIVE.

Half the Money Men Earn Goes for Bread and Butter.

Many systematic attempts have been made, writes Edward Atkinson, to determine an exact relation of the cost of food to the other elements of life.

Owing to the difficulty of getting separate statements of that part of the food which is included in grocery bills with other family supplies, soap, brooms and the like—so as to be able to add that element from the grocers' bills to the butchers' and bakers' bills, it has been a matter of extreme difficulty to secure exact data.

In Germany Dr. Engel, who is the highest authority, has secured from all the information which can be attained an approximate rule, as follows:

"With respect to all persons who can be classed among the working people, the salaried or the employed classes, earning from less than $1 to $3 or even $4 a day, living in groups of three to five at a cost of from $400 to $1,200 each group per annum, the sum expended for food material comes to one-half or more of the income.

"On the average one person in this country supports two others, making a working group of three. The family group is a fraction under five persons."

The most complete investigation as to the relative cost of all the elements of living ever made in any country within my knowledge has been recently published by Commissioner Carroll D. Wright of the United States department of labor in his report of the iron and steel industries.

In the report will be found the statistics of the expenditures of 2,490 selected families, averaging five persons each, numbering in all 12,450 persons, deriving their subsistence from the wages earned in mining iron ore and bituminous coal, in making coke, and in converting ore and coal into pig iron, bar iron, and steel. This list covers members from the lowest up to the highest grade of work in these arts.

The total expenditure for each family is $551.40; against earnings, $620.55; the average expenditure per person, omitting fractions, $111 a year.

Disregarding fractions the expenditures in money disclosed by these figures are as follows:

	Per person.	Per family.
For rent	$15	$ 75
For food	49	245
For clothing	23	115
For sundries	24	120
Totals	$111	$555

The money cost of food is therefore 46 per cent of the whole sum spent. If a reasonable addition be made by estimate for the value of the vegetables, milk, meat and eggs of domestic production, this analysis fairly sustains the ratio of food at one-half the cost of living; rent, clothing, and sundries the other half.

If we assume that wherever rent, clothing, and sundries amount to $62 per person, the food purchased or produced will amount to the same valuation, we even then reach a daily expenditure of only 17 cents per person, including children, which would represent about 20 cents a day per adult. Such a sum is in truth ample to secure good and wholesome nutrition if the food is rightly dealt with after it is brought into the kitchen. Full nutrition can be secured even for a less sum, but what happens to this food material after it is brought into the kitchen? Let each reader put this question to himself, knowing the conditions of his household, then bearing in mind what he knows of the conditions of other households. In this way the full scope and the importance of the subject will open very widely upon his imagination. He may be tempted to put an almost despairing question: What can we do about it?

A Nervy Hunter.

It is not every hunter who has the nerve to take a careful photograph of a bear that is approaching him before shooting it. Lieut.-Col. Everett of the British army is authority for the statement that this feat was accomplished by a military friend, who carried a kodak in one hand and a rifle in the other.

THE ELEPHANT PLAYED BALL.

Amusing Sagacity Shown by an Animal in Central Park.

One of the elephants in Central park the other day afforded a little knot of sight-seers considerable amusement by a display of skill as a ball-player which was highly interesting. He did not go so far as to give an exhibition of the national game of these United States but he showed a decided familiarity with the nature of a ball and what can be done with it. A nursemaid had brought a dear little Lord Fauntleroy of 8 years, elaborately dressed and curled, to see the animals. He, no doubt, was mamma's only darling, for instead of wanting to twist the elephant's tail or check his trunk, as most boys of his age would, he was afraid to approach within speaking distance of the great brutes.

The lad had a ball of red-and-white popcorn in his hand, one of those compact, light and glutinous masses which delight the childish heart for some reason much more than popcorn in any other shape, and this he mustered up courage to throw to one of the elephants, with a weak and erring aim like a girl's. The ball rolled just beyond the reach of the elephant's trunk and his efforts to grasp the prize were amusing. One hind and one fore leg were securely chained to staples in the wall and he could not move beyond a limited range. He liked popcorn and was accustomed to have it fed to him in small pellets. Here was a whole ball of the sweet and toothsome stuff just where he could smell its fine aroma thoroughly but could not reach it.

He strained at the chains till it seemed as if the staples must come out of the walls of his stout wooden boxstall, and he stretched his trunk to the fullest extent of its India-rubber powers, but still the ball lay a few inches beyond its watering tip. He looked appealingly to the crowd for aid, but there was none to help him. He tried to kneel down and roll toward it, but the chains held him so awkwardly that the plan would not work. He got up in disgust and proceeded to study the situation. His brains were working; you could see that from the way he wagged his head from side to side and kept his little red eyes ever on the corn.

Suddenly an idea struck him. Extending his trunk along the floor as near to the ball as possible, he filled his mighty lungs full of air and sent it out of his long blowpipe with a shrill shriek in one gigantic puff. The wind struck the light popcorn ball like a little cyclone and dashed it against the wooden side of the stall with such force that it instantly rebounded and rolled within reach of the old rogue, who skillfully caught it, tucked it far back into his queer red-flannel mouth and seemed to wink his eye sagely at the applauding audience.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Little Johnny's Reflections.

Some boys is honester than others and there's no way to tell them except to pretend to forget your knife and watch 'em jump for it. The one that jumps last is the honestest one.

Faith isn't so easy to have as some folks think. It's easy 'nough to say you've got faith but that don't make faith. You haven't got faith unless you really and truly believe all sorts of things you don't.

Some boys thinks they is awful good 'cause their folks never misses church, rain or shine; but I notice when they has a apple they never offers me a bite. They always chums with some boy wot's got poor front teeth.

My Aunt Hilda says it's wicked to dance. I asked why, and she said the preacher said so. I can't see why it should be any wickeder to dance than it is to run, but I'm glad dancing is wicked, 'cause that makes one wicked thing I don't do, anyhow. I can't dance.

THE WILY WIDOW'S CASTLE.

It is Founded on a Rock with a Dangerous Fissure.

Mr. Jessup, who occupied last summer the large Chateau Habsburg on the Megyenhorn, near Lucerne, with his wife, Lady Mildred Jessup, and family, has for some time, says the Paris *Galignani Messenger*, been in negotiation for the purchase of the castle of Lenzburg, situated about 1,000 feet above the town of that name—a fine old place, standing upon a massive rock and commanding splendid views. The records say that the castle was built in the eighth century, and that the last of the lords of Lenzburg was a count of Kyburg. The present proprietress, a widow, has long been anxious to sell the castle, and she found a very likely customer in Mr. Jessup of Philadelphia, who got so far as depositing 15,000 francs to the local authorities as compensation for the closing of a public right of way over the property. All the papers were ready for signing and Mr. Jessup had fully made of his mind to purchase, when he was informed that there was a great fissure running through the rock upon which the castle was built and that it had long been pronounced, unsafe. If any accident happened Mr. Jessup would of course be held responsible for the consequences, as the rock dominates the town. Finally, it would require 47,000 francs to put the rock right and make it right for human habitation thereon. Mr. Jessup was of course astonished at all this, and upon making inquiries he found that the proprietress of the castle knew all about the fissures in the rock, but preferred not to say anything about them until she had got Mr. Jessup's purchase money in her hands. He, therefore, threw up the bargain, and now refuses to have anything more to do with it. To be fair to the criminal council, they say Mr. Jessup is perfectly justified in his action, and will refund to him the 15,000 francs paid for closing the right of way. As to the widow, she sits sorrowing over the folly of her own wicked little ways. She will, I think, have to wait a long time before she gets such another chance as that she has just forfeited.

Mrs. Edward Myers.

Torturing Erysipelas.

ONE OF THE WORST CASES EVER REPORTED.

Mrs. Myers' Hand Amputated. Her Life Saved.

The case of Mrs. Edward Myers, of Athens, N. Y., furnishes an apt illustration of a woman's power of endurance. This lady had been treated for months in the usual way for **Erysipelas** of the hand, without benefit. Not until her hand had become a mass of **IT** **putrified flesh**, and her life **despaired** of, did she turn to **Dr. Kennedy**, proprietor of **FAVORITE REMEDY**, for help.

He at once informed her that he could **save her life**, but that it was impossible to save the hand—it must be amputated.

SAVED She received this terrible intelligence quietly, declined to take ether, stipulating merely to hold her husband's hand during the operation, and underwent the painful process without moving a muscle or uttering a groan.

Dr. Kennedy then gave **Favorite HER** **Remedy**, which drove the poisonous disease out of her system, cleansed the blood, and prevented the return of the **disease**, and she now lives and rejoices in her great deliverance.

Had **Dr. Kennedy** been called at any previous stage of the disease he would have at once **prescribed Favorite Remedy** and **LIFE** **Mrs. Myers** would not have had to undergo this terrible ordeal, as it would have **saved her hand.**

Are you reader, troubled with **Erysipelas** or any **eruption** of the **skin**, it may be **Erysipelas** in its incipient stage—**don't trifle with it a moment**, but use **Dr. Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, it will cure you, for it is**

DEATH TO ERYSIPELAS.

No other Sarsaparilla has the merit by which Hood's Sarsaparilla has won such a firm hold upon the confidence of the people.

Another One.

Really there must be a stop put to this thing or the Democracy will go intysterics. Only Commissioner Peck of New York, in his report, said that the McKinley law had not only increased the wages of workingmen but it had led to the establishment of many new industries in the State. Peck is a Democrat, and his report was an eye-opener to the Democracy, who threatened and cajoled in their endeavors to have Peck repudiate his own figures. But Peck is an honest man and he stuck by his figures.

But here comes another Democraf to tell the same story of New Jersey. James Bishop is Chief of Labor Statistics in New Jersey, and his term is about to expire. As a consequence he had to make his report, and in it he shows that the McKinley bill has benefited the industries of New Jersey in the same degree as those of New York; and Mr. Bishop makes this report with regret, because he knows there is a campaign on foot now, and his figures will hurt the Democratic party. Mr. Bishop was appointed by a Democratic Governor and naturally he wanted other facts and figures, but they could not be found, and he bows to the McKinley law as a benefactor to the workingmen and industries.

As usual the wicked Republicans are going to circulate millions of copies of Bishop's report, and are much obliged for campaign thunder from a Democrat.

When Charlemagne and his "Knights of the Round Table" were making war on the Saracens, in Africa, it frequently happened that Knights on either side would fight in single combat for the honor of their respective armies. The Saracens had been, for many years, the scourge—the dreaded invaders—of Europe, and all waged war against this common enemy.

But in these days the worst scourge that threatens us, is that dread invader, *Consumption.*

Consumption fastens its hold upon its victims while they are unconscious of its approach. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery has cured thousands of cases of this most fatal of maladies. But it must be taken before the disease is too far advanced in order to be effective. If taken in time, and given a fair trial, it will cure, or money paid for it will be refunded.

For Weak Lungs, Spitting of Blood, Shortness of Breath, Bronchitis, Asthma, severe Coughs, and kindred affections, it is an unequaled remedy.

For all diseases that arise from a torpid liver and impure blood, nothing can take the place of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. Nothing will, after you have seen what it does. It prevents and cures by removing the cause. It invigorates the liver, purifies the blood, sharpens the appetite improves digestion, and builds up both strength and flesh, when reduced below the standard of health.

Sold by druggists, everywhere.

PLATT PLEASE.

He Is Confident Republican of Success in New York.

The following letter, read at a recent meeting of New York Republicans, shows the unmistakable attitude of ex-Senator Platt and his confidence in Republicans success:

Mr. John E. Milholland, Chairman Republican Mass Meeting, Scottish Rite Hall, New York.

My Dear Mr Milholland—I have your kind invitation to attend your mass meeting this evening, and were it possible you know I would gladly accept. I am with you in spirit, however, and shall be glad to learn that my confident expectation as to the success of the gathering will be fully realized. Indeed I do not see how it can be otherwise than a success with such an exceptionally attractive programme.

Senator Fassett himself is a strong enough drawing card to fill Madison Square garden at a half hour's notice not to mention Mrs. Foster and the other speakers. The time for holding the meeting is exceptionally fortunate. The prospects for the Republican success grow brighter every day and no livelier antithesis could be desired than that which is furnished by the demoralized condition of the enemy, and the united, harmonious and aggressive front presented by our grand old party through out this and the other states. Sincerly yours.

Thomas C. Platt.

ON THE WAY TO PARADISE.

Let us hope that the people who habitually disregard their health will reach that desirable place, and avoid the locality which is less desirable as an eternal residence on account of the heat and surroundings generally. But while we tarry in this vale of tears, why should we voluntarily endure the tortures of dyspepsia when a systematic use of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters will rid us of the atrocious malady which—unless physicians are very much at fault—tends to shorten the term of our existence. Heartburn, biliousness, constipation almost always accompany this complaint and are symptomatic of it. These are all extinguished by the Bitters, which also conquers completely malaria, rheumatism, nervousness and debility. Since the appearance of "la grippe" it has shown a singular mastery over this formidable complaint that has carried off so many of our brightest and best.

THE OCTOBER ST. NICHOLAS.

The October St. Nicholas ends the nineteenth volume. The shelf that holds these nineteen volumes is a full treasury of bright, instructive, helpful, and delightful reading for the young. The prospectus for the coming year is a proof that the magazine has no intention of resting upon its well-earned record.

Ripans Tabules: standard remedy.

Ripans Tabules are always ready.

HAY FEVER

Relieved at once, and gradually taken out of the system by

DR HOXIE'S CERTAIN CROUP CURE

The greatest remedy known for the complete prevention and cure of Pneumonia, Diptheria, Croup, Catarrhal Colds, and Bronchitis, 50 cents.

A. P. HOXIE, Buffalo, N. Y., Mfgr. 36 4t

WANTED—Good Canvasser; salary and expenses from start; steady work; good chance for advancement. BROWN BROS. CO., Nurseryman, Rochester, N. Y. 36 3m.

EMPLOYMENT — TO WHOLESALE GOODS. Advertise and secure local Salesmen. Salary $50 to $100 per month. Expenses advanced. State salary wanted, also your preference for home work or traveling. Sloan & Co., Mfrs. 294 George St., Cincinnati, O. 30 2t

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THOROUGHLY and EMPHATICALLY
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CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

CURE

Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing

SICK

Headache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured

HEAD

Ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head

ACHE

is the base of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not.

Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vials at 25 cents; five for $1. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail.

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Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

VIOLA CREAM

The Chain of evidence is now complete—that DR. HEBRA'S VIOLA CREAM is the only preparation that positively does all that is claimed for it. It removes Freckles, Liver-moles, Blackheads, Pimples, Tan, and all imperfections of the skin, without injury. A few applications will render a rough or red skin soft, smooth and white. It is not a cosmetic to cover defects, but a cure, and guaranteed to give satisfaction. Price 50c. At druggists; or sent by mail. Send for testimonials.

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TOLEDO, - - OHIO.

BEECH CREEK RAILROAD.
N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. LESSEE.

November 16, 1890.

Direct communication made with Philadelphia and Reading Railroad at Williamsport for Philadelphia, New York and intermediate points.

READ UP No 35	READ UP No 41	STATIONS.	READ DOWN No 32	READ DOWN No 38
P. M.				P M
1 35		Gazzam		2 25
1 27		Kerrmoor		2 33
1 18		New Millport		2 39
1 10		Olanta		2 47
1 00		Mitchells		2 56
12 20	P M			A M
12 00	9 15	Clearfield		7 00
11 41	8 55	Woodland	7 19	3 50
11 34	8 48	Bigler	7 26	3 57
11 28	8 43	Wallaceton	7 42	4 07
10 35	L 7 50	Philipsburg	L 7 25	L 3 55
11 30	A 8 45		A 8 20	A 4 50
11 05	8 20	Munsons	7 55	4 25
10 42	7 55	Peale	8 21	4 51
10 17	7 33	Gillintown	8 44	5 14
10 09	7 25	Snow Shoe	8 52	5 22
9 02	6 27	Beech Creek	9 46	6 27
8 47	6 12	Mill Hall	10 00	6 43
8 41	7 07	Lock Haven	10 08	6 52
8 32	5 57	Wayne	10 15	7 03
8 10	5 35	Jersey Shore	10 35	7 25
7 35	5 00	Williamsport	11 10	8 00
A. M.	P M		A M	P M
A. M.	P M		A M	P M
7 15	2 56	Williamsport	11 55	11 09
11 30	11 33	Philadelphia	4 05	6 56
	10 08	New York via Easton	5 50	
7 30	8 35	New York via Phila.	8 20	9 30
P M	A M		P M	A M

Additional Trains.—Clearfield Accommodation leaves Gazzam at 8.30 a m and 6.00 p m, arriving at Clearfield at 10.15 a m and 7.30 p m. Gazzam Accommodation leaves Clearfield at 6.10 a m and 4.00 p m, arriving at Gazzam at 8.00 a m and 5.30 p m.

Sleeping car on Through Express, both ways between Williamsport and Philadelphia (Ninth and Green street station) daily except Sunday.

Connections—At Gazzam with stages to and from Ansonville, Berwinsdale and Bell's Gap Railroad. At Clearfield with stages to and from DuBois and Penfield. At Jersey Shore with Pine Creek Division of Fall Brook Railway. At Williamsport with Philadelphia and Reading Railroad for all points East.

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L. C. CHASE & CO., Boston, Mass.

Bellefonte Republican,

To Correspondents.—No communication published unless accompanied by the real name of the writer.
Corespondents should write upon but one side of the paper, and avoid the use of pale or fancy inks.

EDWARD T. TUTEN.

Local Department.

—Buckwheat cakes are ripe and you can get the buckwheat at the Eureka Grocery, next door to Post Office, Bellefonte, Pa.

—Don't forget to go to the Court House this evening and hear Burwell, the boy orator, on the subject of temperance. He is said to be great.

—We have heard it said that Colonel M. Cochran will give a grand banquet to the newspaper men of Lock Haven. The Colonel has a level head.

—A vote for Alfred A. Dale is a vote for a farmer's boy and one whose every interest is identified with the farmers of Centre Co. Vote for Dale for the legislature.

—The next meeting of the Central Pennsylvania synod of the Lutheran church will be held in Bellefonte beginnig the last Wednesday in September. 1893, and continuing over Sunday.

—They say that trade has been dull in Bellefonte, for the past two or three weeks but at the Eureka Grocery High St. next door to Post office there is no indication of dullness. Call and see them they will serve you right.

—Our old friend, D. H. Parker, of Philipsburg, has had the pleasure of a visit from his son Harry, who left the paternal roof seven years ago. He went away a single man but he comes back a triplet consisting of himself and wife and babe.

—Before you bet on Cleveland look and see if you have coal enough to last all winter, or if you need a new overcoat. This will be wisdom because if you bet on the stuffed prophet you will surely lose your money and then how will it be about the overcoat and coal? Be wise in time.

—Earle C. Tuten, manager of the Eureka Grocery, High Street, Bellefonte, with his able assistant, Geo. Marshal, is getting a full share of trade in the grocery line. This is due to the fact that they are pleasant and courteous to everyone and sell goods at very reasonable prices. Call and see them.

—Fannie Barry, a six year old child of Mrs. Edward Barry, died last Thursday morning at 2 o'clock of diphtheria. She was sick a little less than one week. This is the second death in this family in about two weeks. On account of the contagious character of the disease the funeral took place at once.

—Last week a warrant was issued and news agent Dunham arrested for selling papers on Sunday. Up to this writing there has been no hearing of the case and we are therefore unable to tell in this issue the results of such a proceeding. But Dunham continues to bring his papers and dispose of them as usual.

—Loveville has as one of its citizens one of the oldest persons in Centre county, a man 96 years old on the 16th day of September last. His name is James Ebbs. His health is very good and he has a fair prospect of reaching one hundred years or over. His father was in the revolutionary war and lived to the great age of 111 years.

—Alfred Kelcy, in "Widow Murphy's Goat," was at Garman's opera house Monday night, and played to a large audience, but, judging from the comments heard Alfred Kelcy in "Widow Murphy's Goat" is not near so taking as Alfred Kelcy in "O'Flynn in Mexico." He had better go back to his old love, if he wants to hold the good opinion created last season.

—On Monday night the Democratic club, which was advertised to hold a meeting that evening to be addressed by C. M. Bower, Esq., decided unanimously that they preferred going to the opera house to hear Widow Murphey's Goat. The difference in the two performances was not much but it served to show how much enthusiasm there was in the democratic camp.

—The Vernon Brothers gave an attractive entertainment in the Methodist church last Friday evening. The three little boys were accompanied by their father and mother, and the latter presided at the organ during the performance. The youngest of the two is a handsome lad and handles his bass viol to perfection. All the boys are good performers. Their whistling was greatly enjoyed by the audience present.

—A drunken Findlander, caused quite an excitement on East Linn St. last Monday night he and his companion claimed the whole street to themselves and ordered ladies to keep away, finally he laid down on Ridge street in a drunken stupor at about midnight some of the inhabitants of that locality, started him up and helped him a short distance. He kept feeling in his pockets it was learned for his pistol but that had been taken from him and given to his companion with orders to take it and keep it until he was sober. The against law carrying concealed weapons should be inforced on such men or there will be blood on our streets, some night a drunk en Fin with a loaded revolver is a dangerous character.

DAVID MITCHELL LIEB DEAD.

Passes Quietly Away Friday Morning at Two O'clock.

Quietly and peacful as a child lulled to sleep at its mother's breast the spark of life went out and the subject of this sketch passed from this vale of sorrow, tears and worldliness to that haven of rest wherein there shall be no parting, but eternal rest for ever and ever with the Heavenly Father. What a glorious ending to a life consecrated to the help of others and in doing the will of the Master! The Christian religion has no stronger advocate than just the death of a man like Prof. D. M. Lieb. He was a man honored beyond his kind, not because it was sought but because of his true manliness and sterling moral worth. Much could be said of his life and his death but in our limited space we are compelled to adhere simply to facts of his earthly career.

The deceased was the son of John D. and Margaret Lieb and was aged about 36 years. Born in Bellefonte he was reared by Christian parents to a full appreciation of this life's duties. His first educational training was received in the Bellefonte schools and later he entered Prof. Hughes' Academy to fit himself for college. In the year 1874 he entered Princeton and from there graduated, standing seventh in his class. In September, 1878, he was chosen principal of the Bellefonte schools and from that time on until his recent severe illness he has been the head and leading spirit in bringing up to the high standard of excellence for which they are now so well known the Bellefonte schools.

About twenty months ago Mr. Lieb became ill with the grip and throat affection. He went to Atlantic City in the hope to improve his health but returned after a short time in nowise benefitted. He handed in his resignation as Superintendent of the schools but the same would not be accepted by the school board. Again Mr. Lieb went away for his health, this time to Philadelphia where he consulted the most eminent physicians, but no relief could be found. For the last four or five months he was hopeful of the best but never counted on a full restoration to perfect health. It was not until four or five weeks ago that he was compelled to give up out door exercise and take his bed, and from that time on he sank slowly but none the less surely until the final hour of dessolution last Friday morning. The deceased leaves two brothers and one sister, Mitchell, who lives in Bellefonte; Dr. Andrew, who is a physician in Bethlehem, Pa., and Miss Kate, who administered to the wants of the deceased through his entire illness.

The funeral took place on Monday forenoon at 10 o'clock and was one of the largest ever witnessed in this borough. At 9-30 o'clock the "Reserve Corps," a body of young men who composed Mr. Lieb's class in Sunday school, met in the lecture room of the M. E. church and from thence proceeded to the house of mourning. At 10 o'clock the tolling of the bell sounded on the still morning air and at once the funeral procession moved to the M. E. church, of which Mr. Lieb had been a most consistent member all his life. The casket containing the remains was a handsome one and was surrounded and covered with beautiful boquets and banks of flowers. The church was thronged to its utmost capacity and many could not gain entrance. The ministers who officiated at the solemn service were Revs. W. A. Houck, D. M. Wolfe and William Laurie, D. D., Rev. Houck preaching the funeral sermon, taking for his text the 15th verse of the 17th Psalm, "I shall be satisfied when I awake in they likeness." The choir on this occasion was composed of Mrs. Harry Schreyer, W. H. Mann, Mary Meek, Maggie Haupt, Thomas Hutchison, J. Meyer, Elliott Harvey and Hard Harris with Miss Mame Schofield as organist. The pall bearers were Thomas Donachy, Willis Hull, James Barnhart, G. W. Rees, James Strohm and Dr. J. E. Ward; and John Olewine, C. C. Shuey, H. H. Harshberger, Profs. John Harrison and D. O. Etters and W. B. Rankin representing the church and public schools. Interment was made in the Union cemetery.

—Meek, of the *Watchman*, claims that a local option fence law could not be passed because it would be a law of a local character, but there is where Meek is off and shows how little he knows of constitutional law. The local option fence law proposed by Mr. Hamilton is not a local but a general law, applying to the whole state and operative in the whole state, whenever certain conditions are complied with. The constitution clearly permits the passage of such a law, see new Constitution, art., III, Sec., 7—8. Meek, try again. Hamilton is not so dumb as you think he is or pretend to think he is. He believes in allowing the people to decide all such questions as they should in a republican government. Mr. Hamilton wants the people to say what they want and he is right all the time.

—Samuel T. Gray, the Republican candidate for Associate Judge to succeed Judge Rhoads, is just the man the best people in the county want. He is a pure man, a christian man, a temperance man. Well educated, a good farmer and a first class business man; a man against whom no person in our county can say one single word of harm. He is above reproach. Such men we want to preside over our courts. It is more important to get such men for this position than for any other within the gift of the citizens of our county. When you go to cast your vote think of this; think of the heavy weight of responsibility that rests upon your action; think how soon you may have business before the court and will need men of pure morals and good judgment to set upon your case. Vote for Samuel T. Gray for Associate Judge.

COUNTY CONVENTIOM OF THE W. C. T. U.

Last week Wednesday the delegates to the W. C. T. U. convention of Centre county began to assemble in Bellefonte. They met in Temperance Hall, about fifty ladies being present.

The following delegates from other towns were here:

Port Matilda—Mrs. Nancy Gates and Miss Woodring.

Rock Spring—Miss Maggie Watt.

Philipsburg—Mrs. James C. Williams and Mrs. Cramer, representing the woman's branch of the organization, and Miss Smeltzer and Miss Gause, representing the young ladies' branch.

State College—Miss E. P. Huston and Miss Patterson.

Unionville—Mrs. Ann W. Underwood.

Stormstown—Mrs. Annie Way.

Milesburg—Mrs. Eddy and Mrs. Mattern.

The Hall is on the second floor of Crider's Exchange. The officers of the county organization are President, Mrs. John P. Harris; Recording Secretary, Miss Elizabeth Thomas; Treasurer, Mrs. Isaac Mitchell. The secretary made a report of the work being done in the county. Miss Ella Smeltzer, of Philipsburg, read a report in reference to work of young ladies. These reports were very interesting. Mrs. Oliver Amies, of Philadelphia, spoke relating to work of young ladies. She is a pleasant speaker and her remarks were very interesting. Mrs. Pugh, of Bellefonte, also spoke; she takes extreme radical grounds on the question of the use of cider new or old. Mrs Twitmire made a report of interest. It was decided to invite the state convention to meet in Bellefonte next year; this would be a large gathering but the ladies feel that our town would be equal to the occasion, as it always has been in the past.

In the evening there was the Demorest county contest for a gold medal. Some weeks ago, as our readers well remember, there was a contest for a silver medal, this was for the town; the present contest was between contestants from all over the county. The local contest and silver medal was won by Miss Maggie Teats. In the contest for the gold medal, contestants only were allowed who had won in local contests. The ladies who enterd themselves were six in number, Miss Ida Filler, Ola Reese and Annie Devine, of Philipsburg; Misses Grace Jackson and Ella Rumberger, of Port Matilda, and Miss Maggie Teats, of Bellefonte. Rev. W. A. Houck acted as master of ceremonies and introduced the young ladies. To explain further, each young lady recites a recitation which must be selected from a certain book all bearing upon the subject of temperance, directly or indirectly. Those winning in a local contest can take part in a county contest, and those winning in the county can participate in a state contest. In the local contest the prize is a silver medal: in the county a gold medal; in the State a medal studded with diamonds. The six young contestants above mentioned were called upon by numbers and after all had recited the decision of the judges was awaited with interest. The judges were Miss Hudson, of State College, Miss Watt, of Rock Springs, and Miss Mattern, of Milesburg. A majority of the judges voted to award the prize to Miss Maggie Teats, of Bellefonte. Miss Teats has now won the Bellefonte local prize also the county prize, the silver and the gold medal. She can now become one of the contestants for the State prize, a medal studded with diamonds. We hope she will enter the field and win the State pennant. Prof. Meyer's orchestra enlivened the evening exercises with excellent music. Rev. M. O. Noll presented the prize to the winner when the audience dispersed.

MIFFLINBURG CENTENNIAL.

On Tuesday, October 4, the people of the town of Mifflinburg celebrated its one hundredth birth day. Mifflinburg is situated sixty miles from Bellefonte on the Bellefonte, Lemont and Lewisburg railroad. It is a town of about two thousand people. It was in 1792 that Elias Youngman located the site of the town and since then it has grown slowly to its present size. The town was beautifully decorated, there was a parade in which the businesses of the town were represented, many business houses going to great expense to make an interesting and beautiful display. There was to have been a baloon ascension, a young lady by the name of Steele to make the trip, but the high wind prevailing prevented her from taking the aerial journey. There was a grand display of fire works in the evening and everybody had a pleasant time. There were about twelve thousand people present. After the parade in the afternoon Hon. John B. Linn, the historian of the Ruffalo Run Valley, delivered a very interesting address in his usual interesting and eloquent style. There is no man living that knows so much of the local history of this section as Mr. Linn and all he says upon this subject is full of the most absorbing interest. His address was published in full in the local papers of that county, viz., *The Telegraph* and *The Times*.

HE WANTED TO DIE.

So Borrowed a Revolver, and Shoots Himself in the Temple.

Last Saturday morning the usual quiet of Bellefonte was thrown into a great state of excitement by the announcement that Alec. Hoover had committed suicide at the railroad depot. A reporter for the Republican was soon on the scene and if there had been any doubts before they were then at once dispelled for there lay the young man with a bullet hole in his right temple and his life blood slowly trickling down.

Upon inquiry the following particulars were learned: Alec. had been home since in July and Saturday morning came to the depot intending to go to Altoona to look for employment. He reached the depot shortly after 5 o'clock. He went into the depot and purchased a ticket for Tyrone. William Reasner, the careful and efficient night watchman at the depot, had just taken a truck down to the north end of the platform so that it would be there when the train arrived. Mr. Reasner then walked back to the depot, and just at the corner of the building he met Alec Hoover. Reasner asked him how he felt this morning, to which Hoover replied: I am not feeling very well. He then asked Reasner for a chew of tobacco. Mr. Reasner having but one arm turned his coat pocket around and told Hoover to help himself. When Hoover put his hand into his pocket he felt a revolver in Reasner's hip pocket. Hoover then asked him whether he carried that pop yet to which Reasner replied, yes. Hoover then took the revolver out of his pocket. It was in a case and Hoover asked him what he carried it in a case for? The reply was, to keep it clean. Hoover then asked whther it was a twenty two calibre? to which Reasner replied, "No, it is a thirty-two calibre." Hoover then asked whether it was self acting? to which the owner replied, "It is," Just then, almost in the twinkle of an eye, Hoover held the deadly weapon up to his right temple and pulled the trigger. The ball went through his temple into his head, and in less than two minutes all was over, and he lay dead on the platform. This occurred about ten minutes before the train came in. A crowd soon gathered, and in the meantime Henry Harris, the undertaker, was notified of the sad occurence and immediately came down. Hard Harris then came with a wagon and removed the body to his parents' residence out along the car works dam. He was assisted by Isaac Dawson, William Wolf and James McCafferty. The remains were prepared for the burial robe by W. C. Storm and Abe Hamilton.

The deceased's full name was James Alexander Hoover. He was the oldest child of David Hoover, a much respected citizen of this county living near Roopsburg. He was unmarried and was aged about 40 years. The funeral took place on Monday afternoon at 2.30 o'clock, interment being made in the Union cemetery. No cause can be assigned for the mad act. Deceased had been ill and at times was very low spirited and melancholy and it must have been a fit of temporary insanity that prompted him to the execution of the fearful deed.

—Alfred A. Dale, one of the republican candidates for the legislature is a son of one the largest farmers in our county. He has a large family connection in the county who are all, with one exception, farmers. All his interests are identified with that of our farmer class and if elected he will watch with zealous eye the interest of this large class of our people; while at the same time he will not forget the interests of all other classes. He is a college graduate, a man well learned in the law, and will know how to frame legislation in the interests of hir constituents, and we repeat again he is an American and that ought to count for something when it comes to making laws for Americans. While he is an American we are certain he will do, if elected, equal and exact justice to all, foreigners included. He belongs to a family that has lived in this county ever since the wild Indian roamed undisturbed over the mountains, through these valleys and fished along our streams. In every contest for good government the blood of a Dale has been shed that freedom might live. Savage foes have been subdued, the forest cleared, towns built in our county and the Dales have helped to do it. Such service calls for recognition and while it would not alone be a reason for the election of our candidate, taken with the fact that he is the peer of any man, adds to his claims and should also add to his chances of election. Vote for Alfred A. Dale for the legislature and you will vote for a man who will serve your best interests.

—The communication in another column of this week's Republican entitled, "A Plea for a Pure Court," will be read with interest by every person who has any interest in our county affairs whether they agree with our correspondent or not. The hint given of a conspiracy on the part of republicans and democrats who favor indiscriminate license to act in concert to secure the only office that affects their interest while temperance men of both parties allow themselves to be beaten every time there is an election by the urgent appeal to "stick to the ticket," will touch thinking men with some force. The writer, while a republican, it can be seen is an independent thinker and has given us in this article "more truth than poetry." We have not room this week to say much about it but the article speaks for itself and we commend it to the attention of thinking people.

ISN'T IT CONSTITUTIONAL?

We never like to take issue with Senators and such like but when a man so learned and able as our brother editor of the *Watchman* seeks to mislead and wrongly inform the people we think it about time he be called down. The very idea in itself is rediculous that a man, with the knowledge of law that Senator Meek should have, should pretend to say that the prospective fence law proposed by Professor John Hamilton would be unconstitutional. It is sheer nonsense, extremest folly, and Editor Meek has no grounds whatever on which to base his assertions. He cannot point to one clause in the Constitution of the State or of the United States that could in any way whatever be construed into forbidding the passage of such a law, and Meek knows it just as well as any other individual.

The only thing in the constitution that has any bearing on the case is a clause prohibiting the passage of local option law for the benefit of any one or more counties in the Commonwealth. But such a law as candidate Hamilton has outlined would be a general state law, with the proviso only of local option. It would refer to all counties alike but give to either a chance to avail themselves of it or not, just as the will of the people would dictate.

On Hamilton's proposed fence law bill Senator Meek is about as far off as he was when he introduced his bill into the Senate taxing foreigners so much per head per year. Oh, no; brother Meek! the people are not so easily fooled. There are too many of them who know too much of what is in the constitution of Pennsylvania to admit of it. You will have to try some other scheme if you want to deceive the voters of Centre county, the majority of whom will vote for Hamilton and his fence law.

PERSONAL PENCILINGS.

Mrs. W. B. Eckley has been visiting friends in and about Philipsburg lately.

Harry Brew, who lately moved to this town from Tyrone, has taken up his residence in house of W. F. Reynolds, on Allegheny St., next door to Mrs. Butts.

Mr. Elliott Harvey Secretary of the Y. M. C. A. started last Monday evening to attend the convention of Y's at Chester, and a conference at Germantown. He will return next Monday evening.

Miss Jennie Crittenden started Tuesday afternoon for Altoona, to attend as delegate the convention of The Christian Endeavor on her return trip she will stop to visit her friend Miss Berley, at Tyrone for a few days.

George Bush departed last week for Detroit to take part in a foot ball contest. He has all expenses paid by the Detroit Athletic Club, with which organization he will play while there; he intends to be absent about a month.

JUDGE RHOADS ILL.

On Saturday afternoon Judge Daniel Rhoads was suddenly stricken with a peculiar illness which left him in a very prostrated condition, so much so that he was unconcious from three o'clock Sunday morning until late on Monday morning, during which time he could not speak a word. His family and friends were very much alarmed and his sons Joseph and Frand were telegraphed for and came home on Sunday. On Monday there was a marked improvement in the Judge's condition and since that up to this writing he has continued to improve a little. He is now able to recognize persons and converse a little, although his condition is still critical, We trust, however, that his recovery may be speedy.

—John C. Miller, our candidate for Prothonatory is a man every way qualified for the position. He is one of the best book keepers in the state, a thorough business man, a highly educated man, a christian and a gentleman; now what more can we desire for the office for which our party has named Mr. Miller; His opponent is said to be a man not fully qualified for the office and it is said that at his own home, where a good man is always strong, he is very weak. This, of itself, is evidence of his want of ability and the lack of confidence his neighbors have in him is confirmation "strong as proof of holy writ" that all voters who want good, capable men to conduct there county affairs should vote for John C. Miller for Prothonatory.

—Corney Garman and his bride, Miss Schoff, of New York, arrived in Bellefonte Saturday evening and were served an elaborate feast at the Garman House.

The racers on the Republican county ticket are in good training.

A GRAND MUSICALE.

At the Presbyterian Chapel Last Thursday Evening.

On Thursday evening, October 6th, a large and fashionable audience thronged the Presbyterian chapel to listen to one of the finest concerts as rendered by home talent heard in Bellefonte for a long time. The chapel was beautifully decorated with flowers, the handiwork of Mrs. A. Allis and Dr. Edith Harris. James Laurie acted as rostrum manager and right nobly did he fill his position. Will Furst acted as chief usher and George Brandon, Jr presided at the piano. Other performers during the evening were Mrs. Benton, Mrs. John Bullock and Miss Mame Schofield.

The concert opened with a very pretty instrumental duet by Misses Mame Schofield and Grace Lukenbach. This was followed with a ballad by Mrs. Burnett, *nee* Miss Kate Curtin. The trio composed of Misses Aurora Moore, Ella Twitmire and Emma Hughes rendered some very melodious music. But perhaps the most enjoyable part of the evening's entertainment was the humorous recitations by Altoona's noted elocutionist, Miss Grace Furey. Miss Sarah Valentine rendered a pretty solo and Miss Emma Hughes and George Brandon favored with an instrumental duet. The duet by Miss Mary Meek and Elliott Harvey was among the best productions of the evening. Bobby Lyon, the wonderful boy singer, rendered a selection entitled 'My Redeemer Liveth.' Mrs. J. C. Meyer sang a very pretty solo, "When the Tide Comes In." After which a chorus entitled "The Charlestown Blues," was rendered by Misses Mary Meek Ella Twitmire Grace Lukenbach, Emma Hughes, Aurora Moore, Mrs. J. C. Meyer, James Hughes, Philip Waddle, George Bayard and Elliott Harvey. Miss Victorine Lyon rendered an Italian solo and the exercises of the evening closed with a selection by a quartette composed of Messrs. Hughes, Waddle, Harvey and Bayard. The concert netted our Presbyterian brethren $80.

RUNAWAY ACCIDENT.

On Wednesday afternoon of last week some Academy boys started to go a short distance out of town to practice foot ball. Edward Rothrock, one of the scholars who lives about four miles out of town and rides back and forth, hitched up his team to take the boys out. Coming down High street when near the depot the horse became frightened; running past the depot, turned down past the Maitland boiler works at a furious rate. The boys jumped for their lives, Rothrock landed all right but Ed Hughes, a son of Rev. James Hughes, broke his leg between the ankle and the knee. He was picked up and carried into Green's drug store. A physician called and the member set. The young man was then conveyed home and is doing well.

After the boys had jumped from the buggy the horse continued on towards the freight depot. The road is rough and the buggy and harness were stripped from the horse and badly damaged. The animal then turned towards town again and was caught near Ed. Rowe's furniture store by Mr. Rowe and Tom Brew.

FRANK HARBAUGH DIES.

Since the last issue of the Republican there have been two deaths in Bellefonte from that dread disease diphtheria, namely, Fannie Barry who died Thursday last (a notice of which appears elsewhere in this paper), and Frank Harbaugh, who died on Saturday at noon, after less than a week's illness. While it is sad to recall that three bright young children have been taken from among us so suddenly and under such painful circumstances, the residents of Bellefonte may feel thankful to know that by very effective measures the dread disease has finally been eradicated from Bellefonte and that not another known case of diphtheria now exists here. The disease is still creating sad havoc among the young in various places throughout the county, however

SHOT THROUGH THE HEART.

The Philipsburg *Ledger* says a little boy named Miles was killed at Maderia on Thursday under very distressing circumstances. He and his brother and a companion were shooting mark with a small target rifle. Young Miles had shot at the mark and his brother was reloading the gun, when it exploded and the ball passed through Miles' heart killing him instantly. He was 12 years old.

—Mr. John G. Love is making important improvements to his home on East Linn street, One of the most convenient and beautiful bath rooms that money can buy is to replace the old one; also a two story bay window has been built on the East side, adding much to the appearance and no doubt convenience of the house.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE